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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

THE feverish anxiety with which the public expects the arrival of each Overland Mail from India increases from week to week. The telegraphic announcements are not always of a nature to convey the most reliable information, for those whose duty it is to epitomise the news brought by travellers, or which is contained in the public journals or private letters, whether these persons act for the Government, for the London newspapers, or for private individuals, do not invariably select the most salient and important items, and are sometimes unfortunate in the construction they put upon events, or in the phraseology with which they record them. Thus it happens not unfrequently that the telegrams tell one story, and that the newspapers and private correspondence received a few days afterwards contradict, or put a different interpretation upon it. Hence it is often necessary to suspend our judgment upon events until the full details are before us. In the meantime the public is justified in making as much as possible of the good news which the telegraph conveys;—for good news is not likely to be misunderstood or wrongly told;—and in trusting, if there be evil news in the telegrams, that more copious information will tend to modify its nature, and rob it of its darker characteristics.

The mail received during the present week is so far cheering. It might have brought the news of new massacres, of new revolts, and of the unimpeded spread of the mutiny into districts hitherto untainted. It brings, it is true, the records of murder and treason; but it brings at the same time the gratifying and expected intelligence that, if the noble band of Englishmen and Englishwomen in India are not equal to the emergency in consequence of the paucity of their numbers, they are more than equal to it by their individual courage—their self-devotion—their presence of mind—their (in one word) **PLUCK**; and that they continue to prove themselves worthy to govern India by the possession of

every quality—physical, mental, or moral—which raises one man or one race of men to the pre-eminence over another. The gallant Havelock, with his small band, opposed by a force ten times greater than his own, commanded by Nana Sahib (who has unluckily not executed upon himself the justice which sooner or later must overtake him), has been compelled to retire upon Cawnpore, and to leave Lucknow unrelieved. In Lucknow there are upwards of a thousand Europeans—of whom more than one-half are women and children—and much alarm and anxiety will continue to be felt for their fate. Their provisions are said to run short; and Nana Sahib, at the head of ten thousand men, is, we are told, in the field against them—two circumstances which may well inspire dread that Lucknow may yet afford another black item to be set down in the book of vengeance which the justice of God and man has recorded against that ineffable villain. There is, however, still room for hope that the little garrison of Lucknow will be relieved—a hope in which every honest man and woman, and every Christian and humane heart, in the world will cordially participate.

At Agra the garrison is safe, and at Delhi the only change to be recorded is the arrival of Brigadier-General Nicholson in the British camp, his reinforcement of 2000 men being within one day's march of the city. The mutineers continued to make sorties, which, as before, were always gallantly repulsed, at immense loss to the enemy; but, considering our very small numbers, at a very serious loss to ourselves. The arrival of Nicholson's reinforcements will thus prove of great advantage, though we fear that some time must yet elapse before our Commander-in-Chief before Delhi will find himself sufficiently strong either to make a final assault upon the city—which might be unwise—or to surround it and cut off the supplies of the mock Mogul and his sanguinary traitors, which would be one means of bringing the matter to a crisis with less sacrifice of our noble Englishmen.

The mutiny has spread into the Punjab and Bombay, as we were informed by the last mail, and also into the Presidency of Madras. In the Punjab signal vengeance has been taken on the rebels—a vengeance which we hope will yet strike a wholesome terror through all India, and show the mutineers that we have men equal to their duty, and that our officers are not all of the stamp of General Lloyd. Of the 26th Native Infantry, who mutinied at Meean Meer, and murdered their commanding officer, Major Spencer, not one remains alive. They fled after their treacherous outbreak, but were vigorously pursued by order of Sir John Lawrence, and entirely shot down and cut to pieces, not one ruffian escaping to tell the tale of the vengeance which had been done upon his fellows. The other native troops in the Punjab will not after this act of summary justice be likely to follow their example.

In the Bombay Presidency the mutiny is said to be entirely suppressed. There is reason to suppose, however, that this is not exactly the case. It may be suppressed for the present, but will break out from time to time as long as the great struggle before Delhi remains undecided, or until some grand example be made. Such an example was in the power of General Lloyd, if he had had the presence of mind to act as became his position. How Sir John Lawrence, or Sir Colin Campbell, or General Havelock, or Brigadier Nicholson, or Brigadier Chamberlayne, or any of the other British officers, would have acted under the circumstances the world may easily conceive; and it is but small consolation for the misfortune that General Lloyd is to be tried by court-martial for his want of judgment. But he is an aged man, and the blame rests more with those who left him in command than with himself. He has been a good soldier in his day, and against his honour and bravery not the shadow of a stigma is to be cast.

In the Madras Presidency there have been some attempts at mutiny, of which the present mail brings the first intelligence. They appear to have been confronted with energy and spirit. At



THE MUTINY IN INDIA: PESHAWUR LAND TRANSPORT TRAIN.—(SEE PAGE 333.)



Belgaum martial law has been proclaimed, and several Mahometans convicted of treason against British rule have been hung; and the 8th Madras Cavalry had been disarmed for refusing to proceed to Bengal. It is to be wished that they had not only been disarmed but exterminated. Such severity at the outset often proves the truest mercy at the end. Even within a few miles of Calcutta, at the Barracks of Dumdum, it has been found necessary to disarm the native artillery.

Reinforcements continued to arrive from China, but from England there was still but one man—Sir Colin Campbell. This is the part of the melancholy business which is most provoking and distressing, for had the Government at home possessed but one tithe of the foresight, the common sense, and the energy of the people for whom they are allowed to act, Sir Colin Campbell might have landed with five thousand men! Even had he taken but a couple of thousand with him by the Overland Route, as nothing prevented but the stolidity or disinclination to move in a new path exhibited by the Government, he might in a hand-to-hand struggle such as this have influenced much sooner the fortunes of the war, and perhaps have been enabled to save the lives of hundreds of innocent women and children. He might, too, have nipped at the outset the mutinies of Bombay and Madras, which may yet cost us much trouble, in addition to the bloodier work that is to be done in Bengal. Until the reinforcements arrive from England the progress of our arms will of necessity be slow, and our gallant men will be compelled to act upon the defensive. But of this we may be sure—should any great reverse happen to our arms for want of men, the people of England will exact a heavy penalty from the heavy-headed officials who persisted in sending the needful reinforcements by a five months' instead of a five weeks' voyage, and who imperiled India rather than take a little extra trouble and responsibility in a new direction.

With the exceptions above named, the news from India is fully as favourable as the public had any right to expect. In India, as at home, the best spirit prevails. Neither the army there, nor the people here,

hate a jot
Of heart or hope; but still bear up, and steer
Right onward!

And so they will continue to do till the victory is won, and India is our own again, to govern with a wisdom chastened by this severe struggle—the severest, perhaps, that as a nation we have ever had to encounter—not even excepting the American war, or our conflict with the first Napoleon.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

FROM LIEUT.-COLONEL J. D. MACPHERSON, MILITARY SECRETARY
TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE PUNJAB.

DELHI.

"Lahore, Aug. 10.—There is but little news from the camp before Delhi. The mutineers were still out on the 8th inst., and skirmishing had been going on at intervals during the previous twenty-four hours. Their new battery, which had been constructed to enfilade our guns, had been almost altogether silenced. Second Lieutenant Fraser, Artillery, severely wounded, and about 20 men killed and wounded.

"Aug. 11.—The only intelligence received from Delhi (of the 9th inst.) is that cannonading and skirmishing had been maintained at slight intervals throughout the previous twenty-four hours. No officers hurt, and only a dozen men. The mutineers appear to persevere in these futile petty attacks, in the hope of harassing our troops. Their powder manufactory, containing 15,000lb. of powder, is reported to have been destroyed by an incendiary. A detachment of two regiments of infantry, 300 cavalry, and two guns, is said to have left the city for Jhujur.

"Aug. 12.—Nothing of importance from Delhi. A short message by telegraph says the mutineers continued to persevere in their attempts to harass our troops by repeated demonstrations of attack, and by a fire of round shot, shells, and rockets, but with scarcely any perceptible effect; our loss very trifling. Brigadier-General Nicholson had reached camp on the 8th, having proceeded in advance of his column, which was within the distance of a forced march. The explosion of the powder manufactory in the city is said to have been accompanied with great loss of life; about 500 men supposed to have been killed. The cause remains unknown; it is of course attributed to treachery, and there is great disquietude among the mutineers in consequence. The King is reported to be sending his Zennas to Rohuk.

"Aug. 13.—Desultory skirmishing going on at Delhi up to the 11th inst. Our troops restrained and kept under cover, and very little loss had consequently been sustained. As the guns of the mutineers, placed between the Cashmere gate and Metcalfe picket, had for some days annoyed our pickets, it was determined to attack them; and they were taken by surprise, by a force under Brigadier Showers, at daybreak on the morning of the 12th. The affair was most successful. The guns captured were one 24-pounder howitzer, two 9 and one 6-pounder, all safely lodged in the park in camp. Our loss small. Lieut. Sherriff, 2nd Fusiliers, mortally wounded; Brigadier Showers, Major Coke, and Captain Greville, wounded, but none of them badly. Brigadier-General Nicholson's column was expected to have joined the camp yesterday. It consists of her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, wing of the 61st Foot, Bouchier's battery, a wing of the 7th Punjab Infantry, and some Mooltane horse and foot. Green's Punjab Infantry (the 2nd Regiment), the remainder of the 8th (King's) Regiment, and wing of the 7th Punjab Infantry following at short intervals. The 4th Punjab Infantry (Captain Wilde's Rifles) will be at Lahore in a few days, and a wing of Colonel Parquhar's Bealoch Battalion has passed Peshawar, both en route for Delhi.

"Aug. 14.—There is nothing further of importance from Delhi. In the attack and capture of the guns outside the Cashmere gate, on the morning of the 12th inst., our casualties were more numerous than was at first surmised—killed and wounded 112, and the following officers wounded:—Lieutenant Sherriff, 2nd Fusiliers, dangerously; Brigadier Showers and Major Coke, severely; Lieutenant Lindsay, Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Maunsell, Engineers; Captain Greville and Lieutenant Oresir (quitter, Owen?), 1st Fusiliers; and Lieutenant Innes, 70th N.I., Orderly Officer to Brigadier Showers, slightly."

"FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO THE HON. SECRET COMMITTEE.
Calcutta, August 23, 1857."

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S COLUMN.

"General Havelock, after pushing on halfway to Lucknow, and defeating the insurgents two or three times in the Oude province, was compelled, by the weakness of his force—reduced by exposure, fatigue, sickness, and constant fighting—to withdraw to Munghatwar, six miles from the Ganges, and ultimately, on the 13th August, to recross with all his force to Cawnpore, where he now is. Bithoor having been meanwhile recaptured by mutineers from Saugor and other places, numbering about 4000, with five guns, General Havelock attacked it on the 16th, and carried the position, capturing two guns. His force is reduced to 960 men, who are worn out with fatigue and need repose; and he considers that to advance on Lucknow until reinforced would be to court annihilation. Adequate reinforcements, it is feared, cannot reach him in less than ten days or a fortnight from the present time. Her Majesty's 5th and 60th, China troops, having been moreover detained below, in consequence of the disturbances in Beshar.

"No news later than 22nd ultimo from Lucknow; but by more recent native accounts the garrison were holding out well, and it is believed that they have managed to lay in additional provisions.

"General Havelock expects to be attacked simultaneously by the Muds (Oudes) insurgents from the left bank of the river, as well as from the side of Futehpore, where boats were collecting, and from the direction of Calpee, where Gwalior mutineers, strong in artillery, threatened to cross and form a junction with the Oude rebels. A steamer has been sent down by the General to destroy the boats at Futehpore, but his force is too weak to oppose the passage of the Wumna (Jumna) at Calpee. The Oude people are making aggressions on our villages to the north of the Ganges, and it is feared that the communication between Allahabad and Benares may be interrupted.

AGRA, ETC.

"News from Agra received up to the 11th inst. All well in the fort, and plenty of provisions. Garrison consists of 3rd European Regiment and a European battery, both very weak. The whole Christian population is within the fort. Relief from the eastward urgently called for. There is a want of funds.

"Allypore occupied by an agent of the King of Delhi. Goruckpore has been abandoned by the civil officers, with the whole of the Ghoorkah force. They were ordered on the 11th to hold both Goruckpore and Azimghur if possible, otherwise to bring the whole force to Azimghur and hold it, instead of moving on Allahabad, as they intended.

"NATIVE STATES IN CENTRAL INDIA—BUNDELCUND, RAJPOOTANA, ETC.

"Colonel Durand, the officiating agent, was last heard of on the 3rd inst. Holkar is believed to be quite loyal, though appearances were against him. Of Scindia we have no trustworthy information. It is certain that he has taken the regiment of the Gwalior Contingent into his pay, but with what purpose we do not yet know. At Chora, in the Bhopal State, the Bhopal Contingent is reported to have seized some guns and a howitzer, and to have raised the Mahometan standard. Amjehra Rajah revolted, and took possession of Mehidpore. He has been partially coerced by Holkar.

"The chief of Jhaboia has behaved well in protecting Captain Hutchinson, the Bheel agent, and the other Europeans. He has been thanked. The Rajah of Rewah is thoroughly true, and is aiding us in every way.

"The Punnah chiefs and others of Bundelcund are believed to be loyal. The conduct of the Jyepore and Bhartpore Sardars is reported by the Lieutenant-Governor to have been very questionable. All the other native States in Rajpootana were all right, and Ajmere quiet on the 31st ultimo.

"BENGAL AND BEHAR.

"Major Eyre, with three guns and about 150 Europeans, defeated the rebels under Kover Sing on the 12th inst., and relieved the Europeans, who had been for some days besieged in a small house at Arrah, and with the aid of fifty Sikhs, had gallantly defended themselves. Kover Sing had fled over the hill toward Rohtas. On the 18th he was at Akburtore Eteas Rohasguri. His brother, Amer Sing, was in the hills flanking the grand trunk road. Seven lacs of treasure at Gaya have been brought into Calcutta by the collector, Mr. Alonzo Money, with the aid of a few Europeans and about 100 Sikh soldiers.

"The stations at Chupra, Chumpran, and Mozafferpore, which the civil officers had abandoned by order of Mr. Taylor, the Commissioner, have been reoccupied, and tranquillity may soon be restored. Since the last mail left the 5th Irregular Cavalry in the Santal district are en route to Arrah. It is not known where they now are. A party of the Dinapore mutineers has been heard of about eighteen miles southwest of Murzapore as making for the Jumna somewhere about Calpee, with the intention, probably, of joining the Gwalior mutineers, and ultimately the Oude insurgents.

"Some Rewah troops—750 infantry, 300 cavalry, and four guns—had been detached by the political agent to intercept them, if possible, either at the Sahages Ghant of the Jone or at Soree. In the direction of Allahabad the Kutra Pass was defended, and it is hoped that by one force or the other they may be attacked and dispersed.

"Lord Clarendon's message, dated 13th July, to Consul at Marseilles, and Sir C. Wood's, dated 14th, to Consul at Cagliari, received.

"Upwards of 400 seamen and marines and forty officers of her Majesty's frigates *Shannon* and *Pearl* have been formed into a naval brigade, and detached to the Upper Provinces. The brigade is furnished with ten 68-pounders, and two or three field-pieces, taken from the above vessels. All left Calcutta on the 18th inst. by steamer.

"All quiet at Nagpore and Hyderabad. By latest accounts the Punjab quite tranquil. The 14th Native Infantry at Helmy, who refused to give up their arms, destroyed. The 46th Native Infantry and wing of the 9th Cavalry mutinied at Sealkote, and killed three or four officers, the majority finding shelter in the fort. The mutineers were attacked by Brigadier Nicholson on the 12th, and again on the 16th, and hardly any escaped. Their spoil fell into our hands.

"The revenue in the Punjab has been paid to the last farthing, and the most loyal spirit prevails not only among the Sikh soldiery but the population generally. The only apprehension is a failure of funds. At the end of September or October the Government will give its attention to this; meanwhile the local authorities have invited advances on loan for one year at six per cent.—result not yet reported.

"G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India."

INCIDENTS OF THE MUTINY.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have received our private correspondence, and files of papers from Calcutta to the 23rd, and from Bombay to the 31st August, from which we give the following summary of the chief events:—

DELHI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BEFORE DELHI, July 27, 1857.

How monotonous all our accounts must appear to a person unacquainted with our locality, and interested only in the little band of English hearts struggling against difficulty, and whose chiefest support is the memory of their fatherland and all it contains that is dear to them! But, if we have had monotony of attack, at least we have enjoyed a monotony of victory. A signal repulse has followed each onset, and we patiently bide our time until the arrival of reinforcements enable us to take the initiative and punish as we desire. Cholera has been busy in our ranks, and has daily proved fatal to some three or four amongst us, but it does not increase, and has never assumed an epidemic form. Our only wonder should be that, surrounded as we are by so much to favour its development, we should have suffered so little. An increase of sickness, too, has accompanied the advancing season and weakened our already feeble force. Our entire strength is nearly as follows:—

EFFECTIVES.

2200 European infantry. 600 European artillery. 530 European cavalry. 1500 infantry, not European, but composed of Sikhs, Afghans, and Ghoorkahs. 470 native cavalry, chiefly Afghans and Sikhs.

The ineffectives from wounds or sickness amount to a total of 550 men of all arms, or nearly a sixth of the force.

The enemy, on the other hand, including Chuprassees, Birken-danges, Aagees, and all armed men, number some 20,000, a force which will immediately be increased by the addition of the Neemuch Brigade, numbering, with the Oude Contingents, at least 5000 more, with sixteen guns. This brigade is believed even now to be hovering in our rear, and reconnoitring parties are out looking for it. The plan which it is said the enemy intend attempting is that of a simultaneous attack in front by the garrison, and in rear by their reinforcements. In such an event there is all reason to hope the signal success of our arms. In fair open fight, and away from intrenchments, we can afford to give Pandey long odds, and go in and win handsomely. On the 22nd he brought out large bodies of cavalry, intending to make a dash for our encampment had he found a loophole open. Varying his usual tactics, our left picket (Metcalfe's) was the point of attack; and, supported by three guns, he advanced along its right flank. Brigadier Showers led his brigade behind the mound, intending to charge their guns in rear, but, unhappily mistaking the point of the wall to be crossed behind which they were posted, and which was practicable 300 yards lower down, he advanced only to find an impassable barrier too high even to fire over. In the meantime the guns limbered up and drove away, their cavalry, already disordered by our grape, retreating with them. Their loss was considerable: ours amounted to one officer killed (Lieutenant Law, of the Guides) and four or five wounded, including Colonels Drought and Seaton, with 24 rank and file. A cassid arrived last night bringing us intelligence

of the advance of the European Brigade on Lucknow. Orders have been sent to effect a junction with our Delhi force *via* Agra with as little delay as possible. At the latter place the siege trains will be placed under their escort.

All is quiet up to the moment of closing my letter. It has been raining hard during the night; and the air of "God Save the Queen," considerably diluted, is being quaintly played by a gentleman armed with a spear, bugle, and umbrella, well known as the redoubtable and eccentric bugler of the Guides. Shot, shell, sun shine, or shower, are alike matters of indifference to this hero, the gay finesse of whose notes is as merry in the one as the other. His corps was descending the river in boats a few weeks since, and, his own happening to get ahead of the rest, the whole band was startled by a ringing summons from the leading one, in which the musician was seated, to "advance" at the "double." These Guides (a creation, I believe, of Sir Charles Napier) are the *Zouaves indigènes* of the British army of the East—mountain warriors, whose costume has not yet been spoiled by tailors, and whose rifles are as unerring as their hearts are true.

August 10.

Varied as the clouds and sunshine of this varied clime has been the thermometer of our feelings since I closed my last letter, at times saddened by the loss of some brave comrade and boon friend, and driven to reflect how worthless was the bubble reputation when it could no longer win the applause of those we most loved and valued, and cheered at others by a speedy termination of our thralldom, and a full reprisal on enemies who, throwing aside every attribute of mercy, have done their best to ignore the commonest claims of human kind. For some days we were left to that repose of which our harassed troops stood so much in need; heavy rain and a succession of thunder storms cleared the air, and, while they brought greater immunity from disease, they enhanced the natural beauties around us; evening and morning came forth dressed in richer tints, flooding the sky with airy greens, and deep purples and gold, that quivered and danced amongst mosque and minaret, while Delhi, in her feminine beauty, lay tearful below, as though she wept over the defilement of her children and her own unwilling ravishment. The air had a satin softness that brought out the sharp outlines of the bastions, and made the pigmy figures of the few men visible on the ramparts clear and bright as so many fantoccini.

On the 30th and 31st July the mutineers from Neemuch, having with them a troop of horse artillery, arrived to augment the rebel force. On the 1st was the festival of the Ead Buckree (feast of the goat), which, annually varying with the age of the moon, became by a happy coincidence not only a Moslem ceremonial, but one sacred alike to the Hindoo. Amongst those of the former creed a cow is ordinarily sacrificed, and such an act of sacrilege being abhorrent to those of the latter, much was hoped from the religious feuds of these all-powerful parties; but for once religious intolerance bowed to a sense of common danger. The day opened with a salute of twenty-four guns from light field-pieces, followed by the boom of heavy ordnance from the bastions. The religious ceremonial consequent on the sacrifice lasted until evening, when, with the setting sun, large bodies of armed men were seen pouring from the Lahore gate.

The right attack, having for its centre Hindoo Rao's house, the key of our own position, has been held by the 60th Rifles and a regiment of Ghoorkahs under Major Reid. Each day has been adding to its strength. The strong breastwork of the "Crow's-nest" and the intrenchments of the "Sammy-house" are outworks which, filled with riflemen, have rendered the batteries behind them almost impregnable. It was towards this point that the flood of armed men were directed, and from the cover of walls and ruins a brisk fire of musketry was soon commenced; which, so far from decreasing, as heretofore, with the waning day, became every hour more general under a hazy moon; wherever the fire of our batteries could tell, shrapnel and shell were bestowed without stint. Little could be done in the uncertain light by our riflemen, who, screened by their earthworks, leisurely answered the storm of bullets that swept over them. The heavy clouds and uneven ground echoed the uproar a thousand-fold, and multiplied the reports of each single gun into volleys of small-arms. The lightning above seemed modified by the tempest below; and the loud sigh of the round-shot, mixing with the savage yells of the foiled assailants, and the unearthly screams of the packs of jackals infesting our camp to fatten on its offal, gave one no faint idea of what Pandemonium might be. Pause there was none, but ever and again a momentary lull, when Pandey bugles could be heard above all, blaring out the "assembly" and "advance." The strange wildness of this night can never be forgotten by those who dutifully watched its tedious hours. Three times herds of men advanced to our batteries and breastworks, and were driven back by withering volleys; and three times fresh supports were poured out from the garrison, who fell back as all their predecessors had done. Morning came, but it brought no cessation of the strife, which raged for twenty hours ceaselessly. There were partial sallies when the assailants were driven back at the bayonet point; but these were exceptions—Saxon blood was too precious to be needlessly shed, and, owing to our cautious tactics, our casualties were only ten killed and thirty-five wounded. Of the enemy 170 men lay dead in front of our position, and their total loss in killed and wounded and missing was estimated by them at little short of 1000 men. A rear attack simultaneously with that in front was a portion of the plan: swarms of cavalry and guns were pushed on towards the Bussah Bridge, which crosses the Nujuggurh Canal. This had been destroyed by our engineers, and an attempt was made by the enemy to reconstruct a temporary pontoon, but a vast and sudden flood swept away the rafts, and rendered their attempt futile, and at the same time the wide plains forming the approaches to our rear defences were converted into impassable swamps. At nightfall all was again quiet, and huge funeral pyres were seen on the green meadow outside the walls on which the dead were heaped.

This is the only general attack which the past fortnight has produced. The rebels, daily improving in the art of war, have, from time to time, shown us our weak points; made undecided and irregular onsets, and retired with discomfiture; bodies of cavalry have dashed from the Cashmere gate, and threatened our left, but a few shrapnel have always driven them back; and their infantry have fared no better. Reinforcements of some 3000 men came in from Oude, conveying a number of wounded, within the past few days.

Throughout the entire campaign their cavalry have fought ignobly, and their infantry badly; but the practice of their artillery has all along done the utmost credit to their instructors. Within the past few days fresh batteries have been erected to enfilade our own on the slopes above the Subseemundee. Hitherto we have been able to keep their fire under, and indeed altogether to silence one of them; but heavier guns, of which the magazine contains an abundance, are being got into position under more efficient protection, and daily rendering our right attack more and more unsafe. It would be a useless waste of life to attempt their capture until our force is sufficiently large to hold them for ourselves. Our north-western reinforcements, "Nicholson's Flying Brigade," consisting of the 52nd Light Infantry, and reinforcements for the 8th and 61st, in all about 1500 Europeans, with the new Sikh levies, making a total of about 3700 men, are due about the 14th. A portion of them had been pushed on to Kurnaul, which had more than once been threatened; but was thus rendered safe. On their arrival our line of attack will be advanced, and the ground occupied which is now used by the enemy with so much advantage to themselves and cost to us. In pursuance of the same line of tactics, light field-guns have been rapidly manoeuvred, concealed by the dense foliage, and, after delivering a mischievous fire, as quickly withdrawn; while bodies of riflemen, armed with the old fusil of the 60th, have made excellent practice on our outworks.

On our side efforts have been made to break the bridge of boats which crosses the Jumna. Rafts charged with explosive materials have been floated against it, but the vigilance of the garrison has rendered them abortive. Our defences have been strengthened, abatis and chevaux-de-frise raised, and masked batteries carefully devised. Nothing seems to have been omitted by the General in command, whose coolness in the field and untiring vigilance and foresight in camp have won for him the confidence and respect of all who have the satisfaction of serving under him. Fossil "Qui his" have politely been recommended for repose at the hills, until their energies regain that pristine vigour which climate and champagne have marred.

The fate of Delhi must be an example to future ages; and, with an army composed as ours is of fierce Afghans and half-civilised Sikhs, bearing in their hearts every legacy and present grudge, and an insatiable longing for plunder, it will be hard indeed to bridle elements so various and unruly, or to attempt to put a limit to their excesses.

The health of the camp remains, beyond all expectation, good. No recent attacks of cholera have appeared;—dysentery but scantily prevails; but, although fevers form the most numerous of these our unseen foes, they are by no means fatal. The rating of our force in my last letter gave us 600 artillery, 530 cavalry, 2200 infantry—all Europeans, besides 470 native cavalry and 1500 native infantry.

Since that time our casualties have been much more than counterbalanced by an accession of European troops, chiefly artillerymen and lancers, amounting to 100 men or upwards; some new levies, cavalry and infantry, of Hodson's Corps, mostly Sikhs and Afghans; and the Kunson Battalion of Ghoorkahs—in all some 1200 men. Our present force may therefore be rated at 6500 men of all arms; but of these there are—Sick, 1164; wounded, 426; total, 1590. This reduces the above-quoted number to 5000 fighting men—a number quite insufficient for many operations of enterprise, when the heavy duty entailed by our extensive line of defences is considered.

In pursuance of these figures I may add that, since the commencement of operations, out of our scanty numbers there have left for Umballah, either wounded or sick, 350 men, European and Native, besides Ghoorkahs—say fifty, which is below the mark: total, 400. There have been wounded, 1180; and killed, 336; besides deaths from disease and wounds in the field. I inclose a list (I fear a somewhat imperfect one) of officers killed and wounded up to the end of July; if continued to this present date, it would include those of Semple Brown, 1st Sikhs; Negron, Artillery; Turle, Rifles; and many others.

The country around us is altogether in a much more satisfactory state than at the date of my last letter. Revenue has been abundantly collected, and stores of all kinds have passed unmolested towards camp. Charity has not stood by idly beholding our trials. Warm socks for the men, and other comforts, have been freely sent to them by the lady sojourners in the mountain ranges; and the officers, enlisting a portion of their sympathies, have received liquors and money, which, perhaps with more kindness than consideration, have been disastrously associated in packing with boots and bedding.

The shock of an earthquake, which was so perceptibly experienced along the course of the hill range a few days since, was but little felt at Delhi. At Simla—that land of panics—it caused much alarm among the natives. Colonel B— was quietly proceeding on horseback through its chief bazaar at the moment of its severest shock, and encountering a crowd of frightened Moslems pouring tumultuously from a mosque which they feared would fall and bury them in its ruins, unaware himself of the terrestrial commotion, he at once imagined a wholesale rising of the population, and, putting his horse to its speed, he furiously rode the gauntlet of the crowd, dealing heavy blows thick and fast around him. Our only earthquake here has been the explosion of the Delhi powder-mill. This took place on the 8th, destroying some 4000 lb. of powder and about 400 natives, including some 70 sepoy guards. The infuriated rabble, suspecting the connivance of the Wuzzeer, whom they have long believed to be in our interest, rushed to his house, which they speedily gutted. The post is just closing.

We take the following additional item of intelligence from the *Poonah Observer Extra*, August 27:—

A letter from Abo, dated the 11th instant, mentions that the King of Delhi has offered to make terms with us on the condition that 36 lakhs of rupees annually, instead of 15 as heretofore, should be secured to him and his successors. This proposal was of course peremptorily declined. He was informed that nothing but unconditional surrender could be accepted; and this, we should hope, would be instantly followed by unexceptionable hanging, drawing, and quartering—on a gallows raised so high over the Royal Palace at Delhi that the "Great Exhibition" should be witnessed by all the country round.

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S OPERATIONS.

The following is from the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*:—"General Havelock has had twice to fall back upon Cawnpore, his army being too small to contend against the vast hordes of men in his front. Lucknow is, therefore, still unrelied. After fighting his last battle he had only left with him about 900 Europeans; and these were greatly fatigued from long marching and hard fighting; a retreat, therefore, upon Cawnpore, to await reinforcements, was the only alternative left him, as it would have been madness to have marched with such a force against an enemy between 30,000 and 40,000 strong. In our last we left General Havelock within a day's march of Lucknow, and it was confidently expected that he would have been able to enter the city on the following day, the 31st of July. He found this, however, to be impossible. The bridge by which he hoped to cross had been destroyed; the enemy were in strong force and position; he was encumbered with sick and wounded; and he therefore resolved at once to fall back upon Cawnpore, leaving his sick and wounded in the hands of General Neill, and then push on, if possible, as far as Lucknow. On arriving at Cawnpore General Neill at once took over his sick and wounded, giving him, at the same time, every man he could possibly spare. On the night of the 4th August, General Havelock again left Cawnpore, and on that of the 5th was met by about 5000 men, whom he engaged and defeated, taking their guns. He then pushed on to the village of Buserit Gunge, where he beat the rebels on a former occasion on the 29th ult. Here he received information that full 30,000 men were between him and Lucknow, with three fortified villages and one broken bridge, strongly intrenched, on the road; and that the enemy had a large body of artillery and irregular cavalry. With his small army, and having scarcely any carriage for his sick and wounded, General Havelock at once decided upon again retiring upon Cawnpore, and holding that post until reinforcements arrived. The possibility of his making his way to Lucknow was out of the question, but the certainty of sacrificing his men, and failing in the relief of the garrison, was evident, as in all probability the three parties—viz. those at Lucknow, at Cawnpore, and his own—would have been cut off in detail, whereas by retiring to Cawnpore he secured that place, and there was still the chance, and the hope, of the Lucknow garrison being able to hold out until reinforcements arrived. General Outram no doubt, now that he commands from Dinapore upwards, will use every exertion to push on the reinforcements to save the poor people of Oude. By this time General Havelock ought to be largely reinforced."

THE MEERAN MEER MUTINEERS.

The 26th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, which mutinied at Meeran Meer, and killed their commanding officer, Major Spencer, have been cut up nearly to a man. They appear to have pursued their flight without ceasing for a distance of forty miles up to the left bank of the Ravee, which they in vain tried to cross opposite Unjala. On Mr. Cooper, the Deputy Commissioner, reaching the place, about four p.m. of the 31st August, he found that about 150 men had been shot or drowned by his police, aided by the villagers; 100 were captured on the island in the river; 35 were counted drowning in trying to get off. Numerous fugitives were brought in from all quarters during the night; 237 were summarily executed, 41 died from fatigue, and about 21 more had been apprehended in neighbouring villages. In round numbers, 500 men are thus accounted for. If to these be added the furlough and sick men, the Bhoopore men, the Sikhs, and Panjabees, and some guards which remained, the total strength of the whole regiment is approximately given.

MOOLTAN.

At Mooltan the Subadar Major of the 69th Regiment Native Infantry has been blown away from a gun for instigating some sepoys to mutiny. Ten sepoys of the 69th were also blown away for a similar offence. The night before the execution a prisoner was heard to regret that they did not carry out their plan of murdering every European in the station!

BEILGAUM.

At Belgaum, too, the emissaries of revolt have made their appearance, but their attempts to corrupt the sepoys have signally failed. An officer, writing from that station, says:—"A moonshoe was caught the other day with letters anything but loyal to the Feringhee Raj. A general court-martial was assembled, and the rascal found guilty. The same day a Jomadar of the 29th Regiment took Wardrop to his hut, and put him in the way of hearing a nice little conversation between two *thai bunds*. The court-martial for them sat the same day, and one was brought in guilty. Lester approved of the findings, and both the moonshoe and the man in the *haz* of the 29th Regiment were sentenced to be blown from guns.

The *temasha* came off on the little race-course on Friday last without any attempt at a disturbance. As I think one ought to see everything once, I went to look on at the proceedings. It was a most horrid sight. The moonshoe actually laughed while he was being lashed to the muzzle of the gun; doubtless contemplating being shot into the arms of a houri in Paradise. Douglas dropped his sword, and the two 9-pounders barked at once, and a disagreeable smell of burnt blood, with fragments lying about, was the result. Bhungies swept up the pieces, and the crowd separated. The performance will doubtless have a lasting effect on the minds of the Belgaum people."

MUTINY OF THE 8TH REGIMENT MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY.

This regiment, which was to form part of the column en route for Calcutta from Madras, mutinied on the 17th or 18th August. The regiment had volunteered for foreign service, and was on its march down from Bangalore for the purpose of embarking at Madras, but on its arrival at Streepormutoor, twenty-six miles from Madras, it put forward a claim for the rates of pay, batta, and pension, which existed before 1837, and were more favourable to the sepoy than the present rates. Such a claim put forward, at such a moment, was most distressing and perplexing. Nevertheless, the officers (some of them) started by train at once for Madras, to see what could be done. The Madras Government agreed to guarantee the concession of the terms demanded from the Supreme Government, and the officers returned to Streepormutoor, and informed the sepoys that their requests were complied with. The corps then proceeded to Poomalee, thirteen miles from Madras, and then the truth came out. "They would march on no terms whatsoever. They would not make war upon their countrymen!" Fortunately two guns and some artillerymen had arrived at Poomalee in the very nick of time. The sowars were at once deprived of their horses, their pistols, caps, and ammunition, and left only with their swords.

SUPPRESSION OF THE MUTINY AT KOLAPOOR.

The closing scene of this outbreak is thus given by the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*:—"On the evening of the 9th July twenty-six of the mutineers returned to Kolapoor and shut themselves up in an inclosure close by a tank in front of what formerly was the quarter guard of the native regiment in the old camp. This position they managed to strengthen, and there they were attacked. After nine hours' hard fighting the place was carried at the point of the bayonet. Lieutenant Kerr first received information of the arrival of these men when he was out on picket duty. He instantly went up and surrounded the place with his irregular horsemen. He then left Dr. Broughton in charge, and galloped off to camp to give the news to Major Holland. This officer immediately went to the lines for volunteers. All volunteered; but only one hundred were taken. The rest remained ready in their lines. Lieut. Kerr led the storming party, and did his duty nobly. He has been thanked in orders for his 'devoted bravery' on the occasion. Two men were killed in this attack, and some few wounded. Lieut. Kerr got a smash over the shoulder from the butt of a musket, but had ample vengeance by shooting his assailant dead, and running another man through with his sword. The storming party first burst in a small door of the inclosure, three feet wide, and then jumped in amongst the mutineers, shooting and bayoneting all they met. They then burst in another door of the inner keep and killed all they encountered. The remainder of the mutineers have been since captured and destroyed—some in the Konkan and others in the districts. Many have been blown away from guns, and such a terrible example has been made as is likely to keep the Southern Mahratta country quiet for years to come. Colonel Le Grand Jacob is at Kolapoor, and has assumed the chief command of the field force. The garrison has also been reinforced by two companies of the 2nd European Light Infantry, two 12-pounder howitzers, mountain train, and the 4th troop of Horse Artillery. All danger may, therefore, be said to have passed away. The 27th Regiment was disarmed on the 18th, and all went off quietly. Colonel Jacob, who speaks fluently in Hindustani, addressed the 27th Regiment on the subject of the late disgraceful proceedings. He then called Lieut. Kerr and two of his brave sowars to the front, complimented them on their distinguished conduct in the attack in the inclosure, and explained their deeds to the Europeans, who instantly evinced their approval with three hearty cheers."

ATTEMPTED RISING AT NUSSEERABAD.

A detachment of the 12th Regt. N.I. has been disarmed at Nusseerabad. On the afternoon of the 10th August, at about three o'clock, a troop of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers) passed by the Artillery lines at full gallop, chased by four others of the regiment. On arriving at the lines of the 12th N.I. the men of that regiment turned out to protect him, and refused to give him up. He escaped and got to his own lines, when he tried to induce the regiments to mutiny and follow him. He fired several shots at native officers, one of whom he wounded; and, finding there was no response to his call, he galloped down to the 12th lines again. By this time the affair had become known, and the whole force turned out, with H.M. 83rd Foot. On arriving at the Native Infantry lines they found the mutineer surrounded by the native infantry, he vehemently calling upon them to fire upon the Europeans. They refused to give him up, but did not proceed to violence. After refusing to obey repeated orders from the Brigadier, Colonel H. Macan, and their own officers, they formed a kind of hollow square round the fellow, from the centre of which he took deliberate aim with his carbine at the Brigadier and fired, but fortunately missed him. Upon this three or four of the European Horse Artillery dashed into the square and cut him down, Lieut. Swanson giving him the coup de grace by sending a pistol bullet through him. A portion of the 12th N.I. were then disarmed, and, on their muskets being examined, two and in some cases three balls were found in each piece.

MEERUT.

Accounts from Meerut of the 31st July (says the *Lahore Chronicle*) mention a most successful expedition, by a small detachment from that place of Carabineers, Rifles, Volunteer Horse, and two guns, which had attacked and defeated an insurgent force (under Khalid Khan of Malighur) at Galloutee, on the Boolundshuhur road. Khalid had come out to collect revenue and to plunder Hauper; but the prompt and vigorous movements of the Meerut detachment took him by surprise, and put him and his men completely to flight, after losing four small guns, and sustaining considerable loss. "I am happy to say (says one engaged in this expedition) that in the five skirmishes I have been in we have not lost one European, and have killed upwards of 950 scoundrels, many of them sowars and sepoys."

HAZARA.

Major Becher reports from Hazara that 160 more of the 55th Native Infantry mutineers, including two subadars (apparently the last remnant of the corps), were being brought in by the Syuds of Khagan. They will meet the fate they have so richly merited. A number of them, Brahmans, Khuttries, &c., had become Mahometans, in the hope of thereby escaping, but in vain. The Khagan men cut off their supplies, and finally seized them all. In Hazara the best spirit prevails among the people.

GOORDASPORE.

Reports from Goordaspore received this morning state that forty-eight more of the 26th mutineers have been seized and destroyed in that district. A body of about twenty-five of them were charged by Major Jackson and three of his men (the 2nd Irregular Cavalry), and eight of them were killed. Major Jackson was unfortunately wounded, and one sowar was killed. The remainder of the twenty-five mutineers were captured.

FYZABAD.

Colonel W. Lennox, late Commandant at Fyzabad, has written a very interesting account of the mutiny at that city, which appears to have been conducted without bloodshed or personal injury to the officers, who were dismissed by the mutineers in four boats. After several escapes from different marauding bodies, Colonel Lennox and his little party, which included his family, were taken prisoners, but were rescued by a native chieftain, Meer Mahomed Hossein Khan, who hospitably detained them for a week, until the arrival of an escort from Goruckpore. Colonel Lennox gives the following account of the casualties of the officers of the Fyzabad garrison, but does not vouch for its correctness:—Colonel Goldney, Superintendent Commissioner of the Fyzabad district, taken into the camp of the 17th Bengal mutineers; Major Mill, Lieuts. Currie and Parsons, drowned; Lieuts. English, Lindosy, Thomas, and Courtly, Ensign Ritchie, and Sergeant Edwards, Artillery, murdered by the villagers of Mawadubur; Lieut. Bright, Sergeant Aulme and wife, and Quartermaster-Sergeant of 22nd Regiment, taken prisoners into the camp of the 17th Regiment.

ALLAHABAD.

The following extract is from a letter from Captain P. R. Innes:—"I must tell you now of a farce which occurred here. Close to the fort here is a railway terminus. The rebels had seen the experimental

train running in, so they fought shy of the engine-room, where they knew the monster was confined. But at last a party of plucky fellows opened the doors and went in. The engines seemed pretty quiet, so, after looking well round, they commenced poking them with sticks. At last they mounted on them, and destroyed some of the valves and small delicate work. Still the engines did not move, so in their boldness they beat them with the butt ends of their muskets to see if they would make the noise they did when they were running. This was too much, for, what with the poking and pulling and beating, the stops of the wheels had got pulled back; and the engines, being on an incline, began to move off, to the horror of the assailants, who rushed out like madmen and got behind some trees, from which retirement they pelted the engine for hours with brickbats and stones; but they would not come up to the attack again. The rebels have tried to pull up the rails; but they spent two days in pulling up a piece which the engineers repaired in a few hours."

LIST OF CASUALTIES DURING THE MUTINIES.

(From "The Homeward Mail from India and China" of the 1st of October, in continuation of the List published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 19th September.)

Anderson, Lieut. John Wm. Stewart, 2nd Bengal N.I.
Andrews, Robert, Unconvenanted Civil Service, at Jhansi.
Baird, Lieut. George, H.M. 37th Foot.
Banks, Major John S., 3rd Bengal N.I.
Barber, Lieut. Jas. Henry, 18th Bengal N.I.
Benson, Capt. Wm. Stuart, 1st Bengal L.C.
Bestall, J. R. Burdett, at Cawnpore.
Bennett, J. R. Burdett, at Cawnpore.
Bibby, H. and son, at Jhansi.
Birke, Ensign Edward, H.M. 37th Foot.
Bonyne, Serg.-Major, H.M. 84th Foot.
Boyes, Mrs., at Cawnpore.
Brackenbury, Lieut. Joseph, H.M. 32nd Foot.
Brown, Lieut. John Hugh, 2nd Bengal N.I.
Brownlow, Capt. Chas. B., 15th Bengal N.I.
Campbell, Lieut. James A., 18th Bengal N.I.
Carbery, Mr., at Moradabad.
Carshore, W.S., Unconvenanted C.S., at Jhansi.
Cautley, Lieut. Geo. Lister, 22nd Bengal N.I.
Chambers, Mrs., at Moradabad.
Chick, M. G. D., at Delhi.
Cockerell, H. E., Bengal Civil Service.
Coglan, Surgeon James, H.M.'s 75th Foot.
Colony, Marianne, at Cawnpore.
Con, Lieut. William Frederick, Bengal Artillery.
Currie, Capt. Eugene, H.M.'s 8th Foot.
Currie, Lieut. Richard, Bengal Artillery.
Dickens, Lieut. Thomas Eden, Bengal Artillery.
Dunbar, Capt. Charles, H.M.'s 10th Foot.
Dunlop, Capt. John, 12th Bengal N.I.
Edwards, William, Bengal Civil Service.
Edwards, Sergeant Artillery.
Elliott, Lieut. John, 1st Bengal N.I.
English, Lieut. A. F., 22nd Bengal N.I.
Erskine, Ensign Henry J., H.M.'s 10th Foot.
Ewart, Lieut. James H. G., 12th Bengal N.I.
Fagen, Mr., at Koorote.
Fairbairn, Mrs., at Cawnpore.
Fisher, Rev. Frederick.
Fitzgerald, Lieut. Henry John, 10th Bengal N.I., wife and child.
Fraser, Mrs., at Cawnpore.
Garner, Assist. Surg. H.S., wife, and child.
Hawley, Major C., 3rd Bengal Europ. Reg.
Geddes, Col. Andrew, 10th Bengal N.I., and two daughters.
Green, Susan, at Cawnpore.
Grimes, Mrs., at Cawnpore.
Haldane, Lieut. Thomas Godfrey, 10th Bengal N.I., wife and child.
Heathfield, Lieut. F. W., 27th Bombay N.I.
Hedderley, A. C., Civil Engineer, Cawnpore.
Henderson, Ensign David, 10th Bengal N.I.
Howell, Lieut. W. R. H. J., 1st Bengal Fusiliers.
Hoye, Sergeant Park, at Delhi.
Hulme, Sergeant I., 22nd Bengal N.I., and wife.
Ingalls, Lieut. B. M., 7th Bengal N.I.
Innes, Lieut. Charles D., Bengal Engineers.
Jeffries, J. D., Unconvenanted C.S., at Hissar.
Jenkins, Capt. R. Urquhart, 2nd Bengal L.C.
Jervis, Lieut. Evelyn C., Bengal Engineers.
Jones, Lieut. Edward, Bengal Engineers.
Jones, Mrs., at Cawnpore.
Keeler, Mrs., at Cawnpore.
Kitchen, T., Unconvenanted Civil Service, and eldest son, at Moradabad.
Lark, Lieut. George, Bengal Artillery, wife, and three children.
Lindsay, Mrs. George, at Cawnpore.
Lindsay, Misses Caroline, Fanny, and Alice, at Cawnpore.
Lindsay, Ensign George, 1st Bengal N.I.
Lindsay, Lieut. Thomas E., 22nd Bengal N.I.

Lloyd, Mr., at Koorote.
Lowe, Robert Nisbet, Bengal Civil Service.
Lucas, Sergeant-Major.
Moore, William R., Bengal C.S., at Mirzapore.
Macgregor, Assist. Surg. James M. Gregor.
Maclean, W., India Post, near Ferozghur.
Mallat, Serg. Mara, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders.
Malby, Assist.-Surg., S. wife, and family.
Mann, Lieut., at Jaunpore.
Mathews, Sergeant-Major.
Hawes, Assist.-Surg., at Jaunpore.
Mild, Major John, Bengal Artillery.
Milne, Mrs., and two children, at Hand.
Morris, Lieut. W. L. G., 56th Bengal N.I.
Mounsteven, Ensign W. H., H.M.'s 8th Foot.
Mowatt, Colonel John L., Bengal Artillery.
Munro, Major Robert, 16th Bengal N.I.
Newsham, A.-Surg. Arthur W. H.
Norris, Lieut. James P., 27th Bombay N.I.
Orr, R., Unconvenanted Civil Ser., at the edily.
Parsons, Lieut. C. M., 31st Madras N.I.
Paul, Mr. and Mrs., and six children, at Hand.
Ph Timoro, Capt. W. E., 10th Bengal N.I.
Phillott, Major Johnson, 10th Bengal N.I.
Pendergast, Major G. M., 4th Bengal N.I.
Quick, Mrs., on leave from Agra from 4th October.
Roodie, Mr. A., Portrait Painter at Baluchistan, near Delhi.
Ryves, Lieut. W. Chas. Lane, 12th Bengal N.I.
Sale, Lieut. Edwin Stephen, H.M. 37th Foot.
Sander, Master, at Cawnpore.
Saunders, Mr., at Cawnpore.
Shorrock, Lieut. David L., 2nd Bengal Fusiliers.
Simmons, Lieut. John Robert, 10th Bengal N.I.
Simson, William, at Cawnpore.
Smith, E. C., Unconvenanted Civil Service, at Hissar.
Smith, Col. G. A., 10th Bengal N.I., and wife.
Spina, Lieut. Thos. J. H., 24th Bengal N.I.
Steples, Sergeant, Bengal Artillery.
Stevens, Capt. Charles, H.M.'s 32nd Foot.
Stubbs, Ensign, 13th Bombay N.I.
Sweetnam, Lieut. C. W., 10th Bengal N.I.
Taylor, Ensign S. R., 12th Bengal N.I.
Thomas, Major C., 3rd Bengal Europ. Reg.
Thomas, Lieut. W. H., 22nd Bengal N.I.
Thompson, Mr., at Hissar.
Thorhill, Robert Binsley, Bengal Civil Serv.
Todd, C., Telegraphic Department, Delhi.
Travers, Capt. Eason Joseph, 32nd Bengal N.I.
Tucker, Col. Thomas Tuder, 8th Bengal L.C., wife, three children, and sister.
Walker, Lieut. Edmund, Bengal Engineers.
Walker, Ensign Orlam, 4th Bengal N.I.
Warwick, Lieut. F., Pension Ex'ch., and wife.
Watson, Capt., wife and daughter, and wife's sister, at Sturges Hamper.
White, Miss Isabella, at Cawnpore.
Yorke, Ensign Philip Sidney, 12th Bengal N.I.

The following were included in the List of Casualties contained in the *Homeward Mail* of the 19th September; but we have since been glad to learn that the officers named have escaped:—

Harwell, Ensign Wm. Blunt, 18th Bengal N.I.
Eld, Major Lionel P., Damiani, 5th Bengal N.I.
Holland, Lieut. Thos. Wolcott, 36th Bengal N.I.
Hunter, Lieut. Montague, 18th Bengal N.I.
Innes, Lieut. Jas. John M.L., Beng. Engineers.
Jervis, Capt. Felix Vincent R., 5th Bengal N.I.
Mills, Major Arthur Samuel, 2nd Bengal N.I.
Moore, Charles William, Bengal Civil Service.
Oakley, Surgeon Richard Henry

INDORE.—GREAT SQUARE AND PALACE OF THE RAJAH.

The striking View in the capital of the Indore territory engraved upon the next page has been copied from one of Mr. W. Carpenter's able drawings. Of the young Rajah of Indore, who, upon attaining his majority in 1852, assumed the reins of government, we shall hereafter engrave a portrait.

"Indore," says Thornton, "the capital of the possessions of the Holkar's family, is situated in a plain of no great extent on the left bank of the small River Kutki. It is an ill-built place; the houses, which are disposed in irregular winding streets, being constructed with sun-dried bricks, and covered with clumsy tiles laid on bamboo. It contains a few mosques of no architectural pretensions, and numerous Brahminical temples, built of basalt and whitewashed with lime. Jacquemont, who visited the place in 1832, describes the palace of Holkar as having no claims to notice; but mentions that he was building another which would be much superior."

Mr. Carpenter's View shows the chowk, or square, before the palace of the Rajah; his *sowares* (guards, elephants, &c.) are in waiting at the evening durbar.

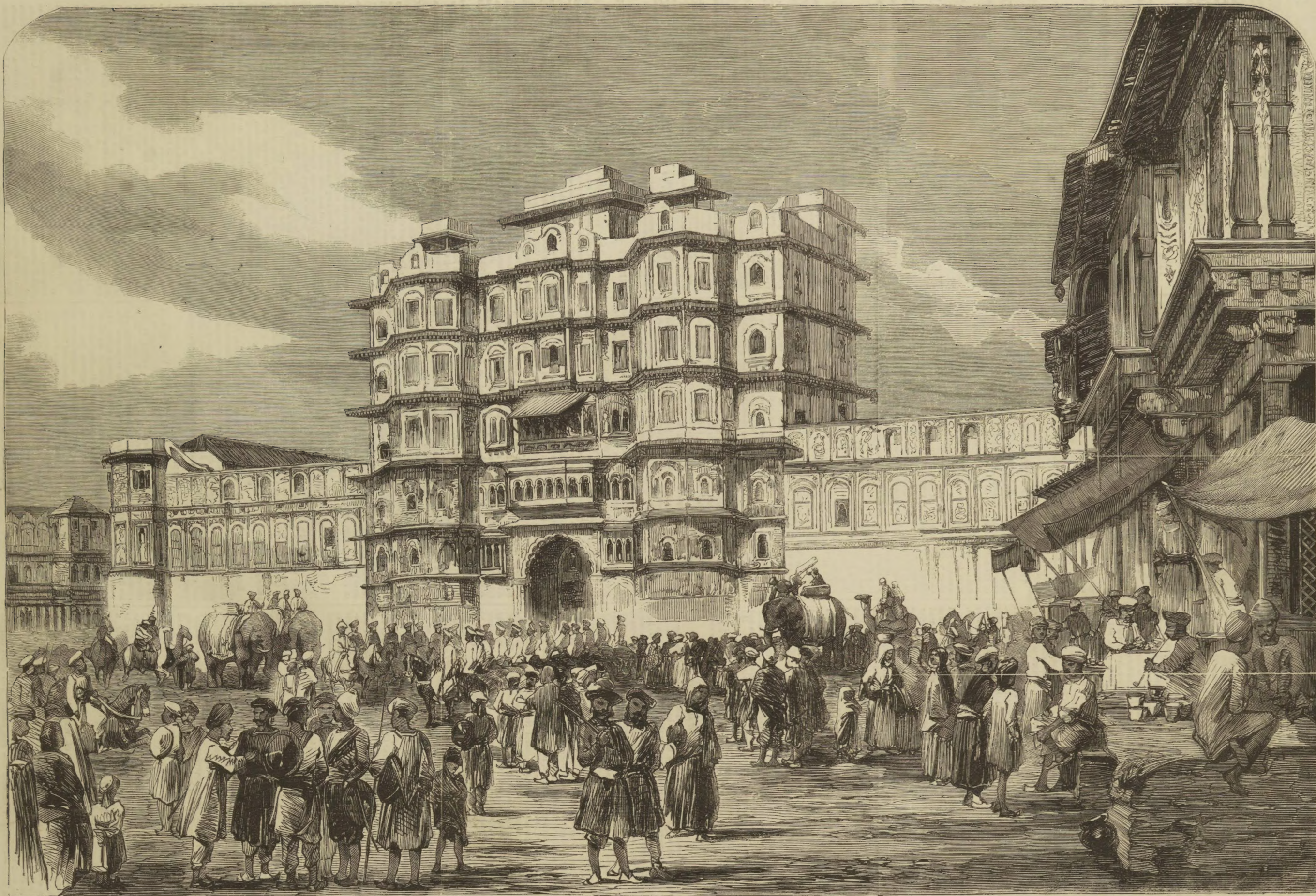
Indore is situated south-west from Agra 402 miles, south-west from Delhi 494, south from Neemuch 142.

Indore was distracted by mutiny on the 1st of July. A letter from a lady, dated August 5, states:—

"We had hoped that by God's mercy we should have escaped the horrors that have been perpetrated around us, the Resident having done all in his power to ensure the safety of the place, though, after all, we well knew it was but an appearance of strength, none knowing how far the various irregular troops that we had were to be relied upon in a state of actual need. But in the morning of the outbreak it soon became evident what a dastardly rabble we had as our defenders; for, on the first firing of Holkar's guns, they seemed panic-stricken, and never were able to recover from the surprise. In vain the native officers were called upon to exert themselves. Neither they nor the Europeans had any influence over these men, and though on our side they were wholly unmanageable for any defensive operations. Colonel Travers, hoping they would follow him, made a dash at Holkar's guns, but not above five of his cavalry followed him. Had even twenty or thirty men backed Colonel Travers he would have taken Holkar's three guns. Shortly after other guns were brought up against us. Our own two returned fire steadily, but then Holkar's were moved and poured grape and round shot into the Residency. The whole of the infantry, except the Bheels, who were posted inside the Residency, and in the verandah, deserted us, neither loading nor obeying orders, but finally threatening to shoot the officers. Guns, cavalry, and infantry were continuing to arrive, while rabble from the city were pouring up. Numbers of persons had already been killed by the troops of the Maharajah (women and children), but a great many had succeeded in reaching the Residency. It was now urged by all that unless we took advantage of the present moment escape would be impossible, and a general massacre would follow. Our carriages and horses were in the hands of the mutineers. We, ladies and children, &c., retreated at the back of the house, while the guns were raking the front. We mounted the gun-waggons, sitting upon shot and powder boxes, and were slowly dragged by bullocks. The guns, with the few cavalry and some infantry who did not desert us, followed with the officers. As we retreated over the plain we saw the smoke of the burning bungalows, and for some time heard heavy firing, the shot from the enemy's guns passing close among us; mercifully not a soul was hit. The destructive wretches, after we left Indore, commenced doing all the damage they could—cutting up carpets with their tulwars, smashing chandeliers, marble tables, slabs, chairs, &c.; they even cut out the cloth and lining of our carriages, hacking up the woodwork. The Residency is uninhabitable, and almost all have lost everything."

It appears that Holkar was unable to control his troops; he states that they all mutinied, and that his own life was in as great danger as the lives of the Europeans.

The house of the British Resident is situated east of the town; and as this, as well as the dwellings of his assistants, is well built, surrounded with groves and gardens, and judiciously disposed in a fine park-like expanse, the whole forms a pleasing scene. A strong escort of cavalry and infantry attend the Resident; but the principal British force for this part of India is cantoned at Mhow, thirteen miles more to the south-east. The Resident at Indore, in addition to his duties connected with that State, is the immediate representative of the British Government in regard to various petty States under its protection, but in other respects differing greatly in their circumstances. The Bhopal subordinate agency is also subject to his control.



INDORE: THE CHOWK, OR SQUARE, BEFORE THE PALACE OF THE RAJAH.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



KHOOSYAL DOOBE, SURWARREA BRAHMIN, OF RAMPOOR, LUCKNOW, NAIK, 8TH REGIMENT N.I.

The 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to which the man represented in the accompanying Sketch belongs, has remained "faithful to its salt." It would be ungracious and unjust to venture any surmise as to what might have been its position had temptation reached, and opportunity, added to the force of general example, been permitted to, its men. It is very probable such temptation and opportunity were offered: it is not known that they were wanting. It has always been a distinguished corps. Its Colonel is the present Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal army, Sir Patrick Grant. Its one-time Adjutant, and now Major, is the present Deputy-Adjutant-General, an officer whom to know is to be strongly attached to. These are influences, amongst others, on the right side, and strong ones too; and it is far more pleasing to believe that the regiment would have done, as it is but fair to acknowledge others have done, under temptation, their duty. The 31st, at Saugor, headed by its native officers alone, with no Europeans, gallantly attacked and routed their rebel countrymen; and a band of the 42nd, also, remaining undefiled, are now nobly following their example at Damoh. These are bright spots in the surrounding darkness.

Of such men, however, in physical form and mental training, corresponding alike in country, caste, and creed, were tens of thousands of our late Indian soldiery, who, under the bewildering influence of an appeal to fanaticism, of high bribes, and visions of Oriental restoration, have been made the dupes of a deep plot for the destruction of the British power and people in India; and from well-ordered, happy, and contented soldiers, have, in so many instances, been perverted through their baser passions into brutes and treacherous murderers.

The exceptions, therefore, to such baseness, treachery, and ingratitude, must be allowed to speak well for either the heart or head, if not both, of such a regiment as the 31st, and the gallant little band of the 42nd, who have proved their fidelity, not in a negative measure, by quietness, but positively by action. Some of the irregular cavalry have similarly distinguished themselves.

We are indebted for the accompanying Engraving to Mr. C. Grant's "Oriental Heads."

THE MUTINY AT PESHAWUR.

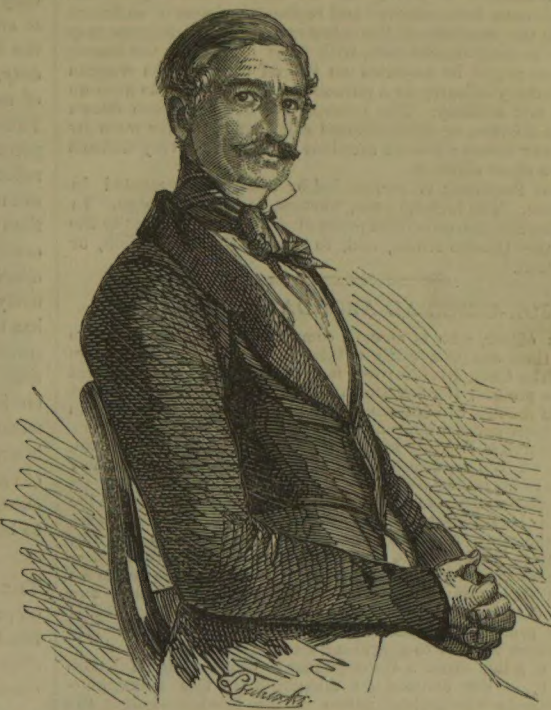
(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In the present disturbed state of affairs in India the accompanying Sketches of Peshawur, if published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, may prove interesting.

These Sketches represent a General Parade of the Peshawur Troops on the 10th June, 1857, then consisting of about 3000 Europeans and 8000 natives, under the command of General Sydney Cotton, to witness the execution of twelve sepoys of various Native Infantry Regiments, who had been guilty of mutiny and desertion, and sentenced by a General Court Martial to be hanged; and of forty sepoys of the 55th Native Infantry, sentenced to be blown away from guns for mutinous conduct, in having possessed themselves of the Fort of Murdan, made prisoners of their officers, plundered the treasury, resisted the force sent against them, and been taken prisoners with arms in their possession. In the background are represented the snow-topped mountains of Afghanistan, with the far-famed Khyber Pass, distant from the ground of execution six or seven miles only, and the Fort of Jumrood, at the entrance of the Pass. (See the large Engraving at page 336.)

In the Bengal Presidency the excitement in the Native Infantry Regiments on the Enfield rifle cartridge question spread gradually from Calcutta to Peshawur, without exciting any very great degree of apprehension on the part of our Government until the 10th and 11th May, 1857, when the massacres at Meerut and Delhi opened the eyes of all to the alarming extent to which the mutiny had spread. It is now well known that the 22nd May was to have been the day for a general rising of all the native troops in Bengal; but, by the will of Providence, their evil intentions were frustrated before arriving at maturity. Early in May a Court Martial assembled at Meerut, for the trial of eighty-three troopers of the 3rd Cavalry, who had on parade mutiniously refused to take the cartridges—the same as they had been for years in the habit of using. These men were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and sent to the gaol; and on the 10th May, the day of their removal to the gaol, their brother troopers and all the Native Infantry at Meerut rose, released all the prisoners, murdered as many European officers, ladies, and children as they could lay hands on, and then marched to Delhi, where they were joined by all the native troops and inhabitants, massacred all the Europeans that came within their reach, and possessed themselves of the large magazine, but part of which (along with himself) had been blown up by that heroic young officer, Lieutenant Willoughby, of the Artillery. The mutineers then destroyed the telegraph lines, so no intelligence of these events reached the Punjab and Peshawur until the 13th of May, nine days previous (as it has since turned out) to the intended general rising, and to the confusion of our enemies in these parts, who, of course, were not as yet aware of what had occurred below, and of the precipitation of affairs at Delhi. Immediate and energetic measures were adopted by the authorities at this station (Peshawur) to prevent our being so taken by surprise. The critical nature of the position in which we were placed at Peshawur may well be imagined from the circumstance that, in the loyal days of the sepoys, it was never considered that there were more than sufficient troops to keep our hostile hill neighbours in check, and when our native troops, about 1000 in number, had turned traitors, our position became doubly critical; but a bold stroke of policy was immediately adopted by Colonel Edwardes, Commissioner of Peshawur, in enlisting into our service our old enemies, the warlike inhabitants of the surrounding hills: the Khyberrees, the Shah Moosah Kheibeas, Mooltanee, &c., &c., only excepting the Khookeekhal tribe of the Khyber Pass, who had lately committed too great an act of atrocity (by murdering a British officer) to be, even in this emergency, honoured with employment in our service. The call was immediately responded to, and thousands of wild horse and footmen are now fighting in our cause before the walls of Delhi.

The 22nd May, the last day of the Mussulman Fast (Ramedan), was intended for the general rising. The Native Infantry Regiments occupying the surrounding forts were that evening to have marched into cantonments, and join their comrades in the massacre of the hated Feringhees. Of their intentions the authorities were perfectly aware, having intercepted all the native letters; and General Cotton, commanding at Peshawur, prepared for their reception, by first disarming the native troops in cantonments, which was admirably managed, without bloodshed, by sunrise of the morning of the 22nd; but intelligence was quickly carried by native spies to their brethren occupying five of the forts in the district, which prevented their march into cantonments. But the Fort of Murdan, about thirty-five



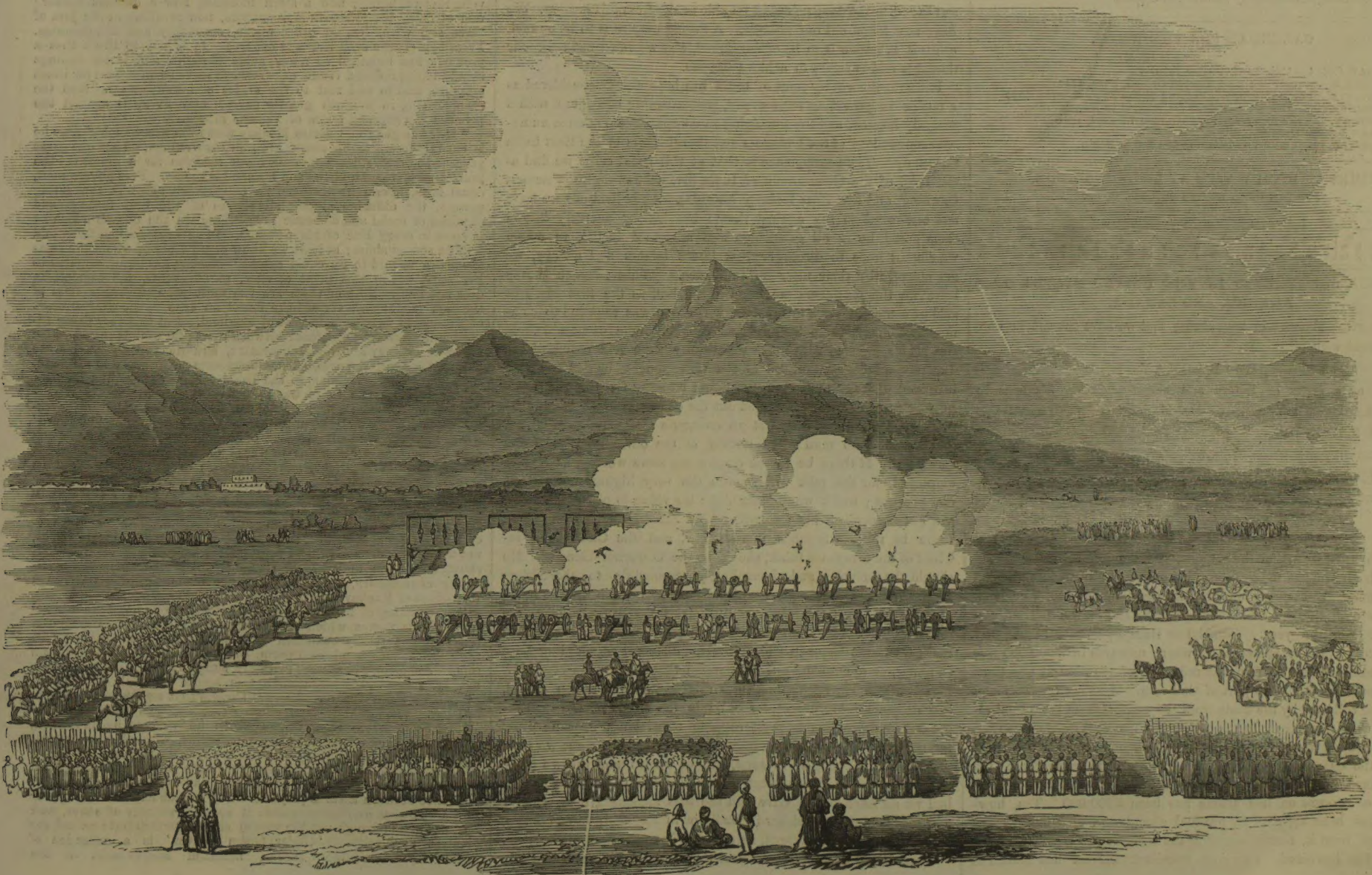
GENERAL WILSON, COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS BEFORE DELHI. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

miles from Peshawur, and occupied by the 55th Native Infantry and part of the 10th Irregular Cavalry (the 10th Cavalry has been since disbanded), were not equally lucky in their intelligence, for they broke out into open mutiny, possessed themselves of the Fort of Murdan, made prisoners of their officers, and plundered the treasury. A force was sent against them, under the command of Colonel Chute, consisting of three horse-artillery guns, two 24-pounder howitzers, four mountain-train guns, 150 men of her Majesty's 70th, 150 of her Majesty's 87th, 400 Punjab Irregular Infantry, and about 150 of our wild horse levies and police. This force arrived in sight of Murdan on the morning of the 25th, at sunrise, when the mutinous 55th N.I. bolted from the fort, taking their arms, ammunition, and treasure with them, and made for the hostile Swatt Hills, which were close at hand, and by the inhabitants of which they were to be received with open arms. They got a good long start; but a hot pursuit was immediately made by the horse artillery and cavalry, by whom about 120 of the mutineers were killed, and 150 prisoners taken with arms in their hands, after a stout resistance, having killed and wounded a number of their pursuers. The remainder escaped into the hills, where they are now wandering about in a most wretched condition, having since been plundered by their friends the Swatees. The prisoners were brought into Peshawur, and upwards of 50 of their number executed, as represented in the accompanying Sketch—a spectacle such as has never before been witnessed, and, once seen, never to be forgotten. The British nation may well be proud of the small body of 3000 Europeans, under their gallant commander (who so well knows how to handle them), who have so successfully defeated the bloody-minded intentions, thrashed into awe, and kept under subjection, a force of more than three times their own number, consisting of the 21st, 24th, 27th, 51st, 64th, 55th, and Kelat I. Ghilzie Regiments of Native Infantry, the 5th Native Cavalry, 7th, 10th, and 18th Irregular Cavalry, besides the disaffected spirits of the turbulent city of Peshawur, and the haughty Afghans, by whom the British are viewed with anything but friendship, for the military possession of the brightest portion of their inhospitable country.

G. R. Brown, Lieut. Horse Artillery.

Peshawur, July 24, 1857.

In addition to the two scenes of the executions, our obliging Correspondent has enabled us to illustrate upon the front page of the



EXECUTION OF MUTINEERS AT PESHAWUR: BLOWING FROM THE GUNS, ETC.

present Number Lieut. Brownlow's Land Transport Train at Peshawur. This consists of merely an old ammunition-wagon, the boxes of which have been removed and replaced by boxes of sufficient length to hold the muskets of the infantrymen. Each wagon may thus be made to carry sixteen men, with their muskets in the boxes; three more men might be mounted on the off horses. The wagon is intended to carry infantry on a pursuit, to enable them to keep up with cavalry and artillery. The infantry are in the sketch drawn dressed in the *Khakee*, or dust-coloured suit, which is now worn by all the Peshawur troops: it is an excellent colour, being very difficult to be seen at a short distance.

The valley of Peshawur is surrounded by hills, as represented in this illustration. The highest peak, Tartara, is 7000 feet high. In the far distance are the snow-clad peaks of Afghanistan—that to the right being the Hindoo Khost, and, to the left, the Supaid Koh, or White Mountain.

MAJOR-GENERAL ARCHDALE WILSON.

THIS gallant officer, who is now in command of the troops before Delhi, is the third son (of a family of thirteen) of the late Rev. George Wilson, of Kirby Cane, Norfolk; and is a nephew of the late, and first cousin of the present, Lord Berners. He has served in the Bengal Artillery from the age of eighteen, and he wears the medals for the siege of Bhutpore and the affair at Lahore.

The accompanying Portrait has been engraved from a photograph taken by General Wilson himself, and presented to a relative a few days previous to his sailing for India in June, 1856.

The honourable mention of General Wilson during the war with the mutineers will be recollected upon several occasions. In a letter, June 2, from the camp on the Hindun, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 18, his command of the brigade is thus characterised:—"Our Brigadier has proved himself an excellent soldier; his arrangements, in all their minutest details, are admirable; we have two eighteen-pounders posted on the bridge, which, from the elevated nature of the ground, command our front and left flank—the only points from which we have to apprehend a serious attack."

Again, in a letter from a Correspondent, dated Heights before Delhi, June 9, in our Journal for August 8, is this mention:—"Wilson's Brigade—the gallant heroes of the Hindun—joined the Commander-in-Chief's camp on Sunday, the 7th. During the night General Reid arrived: he is the senior officer in India, and in virtue of his length of service put himself in orders as head of the army. This would be a source of regret, if age had, not so incapacitated him for active service that he was reported sick immediately on his arrival, and the command virtually remained in the hands of Sir H. Barnard, ably seconded by Brigadier Wilson. The present brigade has formed a valuable addition to our small army."

General Barnard, in his despatch from the Delhi cantonments, dated June 8, thus notices General Wilson's gallant services in driving the enemy within the walls of Delhi:—

I do not, in this hurried despatch, attempt to recommend any one, but I cannot pass over the assistance I received from Brigadier Wilson, whose cool judgment entitles him to an equal share of any merit that may be given to the officer in command. From the Brigadier-General and staff of the army attached to me and from the division staff I received every support, and from my personal staff, Captains Barnard and Turnbull, the most daring devotion.

From the news of the past week it appears that, with the small force under the command of General Wilson, an assault on the place could not be made with safety or the certainty of success; and our operations had not, therefore, extended beyond strengthening our position. The enemy continued to annoy our troops by repeated sorties, but were invariably driven back with great slaughter.

By subsequent intelligence, the doubts expressed as to our force maintaining its position before the town—doubts whether General Wilson would not be compelled to retire for awhile, and wait for that great want in India, troops from home—seem now thoroughly disposed of. Not only had our little army held its position, and awaited with stern anxiety the power to do its just and terrible work completely and well, but considerable reinforcements, under General Nicholson, were within a day's march, and an attack was expected shortly.

According to the *Hurkaru* of August 23, General Wilson's prospects were still more cheering:—

Reinforcements had arrived at Delhi, and the besiegers were making more impression upon the place than they had ever done before, were in better spirits, and had the fullest confidence in their speedy and triumphant success. The besieged were in a wretched condition, and, it is said, had offered terms of capitulation, which had been refused, not because they were unsatisfactory, but because no terms at all could be accepted. After the many false reports which have been circulated upon the subject we can scarcely expect our readers to share our confidence when we once more express our belief that Delhi will have fallen long before this sheet is in their hands. But such is now the general impression, and it is justified by the strongest facts. The besieged, it is known, are nearly without ammunition, having for some time past been firing pieces of telegraph wire and *kunkur* from their muskets; and they are, besides, fast being decimated by famine and disease.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 4.—17th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 5.—Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, born, 1717.
TUESDAY, 6.—Louis Philippe, late King of the French, born, 1773.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—British Squadron dispatched to Naples, 1856.
THURSDAY, 8.—The Eddystone Lighthouse finished, 1759.
FRIDAY, 9.—St. Denis.
SATURDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Terms begin.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 10.10 A. 11.30	M. 10.00 A. 11.20	M. 9.50 A. 11.10	M. 9.40 A. 11.00	M. 9.30 A. 10.50	M. 9.20 A. 10.40	M. 9.10 A. 10.30

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA AND CANADA.

We feel great pleasure in announcing that we have entered into an engagement with

CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.,

to send us a series of letters and sketches during his tour in the United States and Canada. Dr. Mackay leaves Liverpool this day, Oct. 3, 1857.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857.

THE revenue returns for the quarter, and for the fiscal year ended the 30th ult., inform us, as might be expected from the reduction of taxation consequent on the termination of the war, that there is a diminution of revenue of £889,160 on the quarter, and £169,406 on the year. The latter item is, however, eminently satisfactory; for it shows that, where upwards of £500,000 was the expected falling off from the reduction of taxation at this time, the amount is not a third part of that sum. Although a less sum has been collected by the State from the people, there is no diminution in their resources. In the spring the Customs duties on sugar, coffee, and tea were reduced; and the Customs revenue has fallen off in the quarter £499,959. Sugar has also been scarce, the price has been high, consumption has been checked, and the decrease of revenue on this article has been £300,000. Tea, however, has been supplied in unusual abundance, and the revenue obtained from it, notwithstanding the reduction in the rate of the duty, has increased. Our own excellent harvest has tended to

check the importation of corn, and, as there is still 1s. per quarter duty levied upon it, the decline in the quantity imported has helped to swell the deficiency in the Customs revenue. The deficiency in the Excise is wholly due to the reduction in the rate of the malt-duty, there having been a considerable increase in the consumption of malt, of paper, and of spirits. Some portion, £230,000, of the Excise duty accruing in the quarter is, however, due to a postponement of hop-duty from the last to the present quarter. The reduction of the Customs and Excise revenue—usually considered as an indication of the condition of the people—being much less than was expected, their condition must to the present time have continued to improve. In the quarter the Property-tax has declined £415,000, and in the year £187,000, the decline being entirely due to the reduction of the rate. The revenue from Stamps has been comparatively steady—that from the Post-office shows a continual increase, more than paying for the extended accommodation afforded to the public, and encourages the authorities to go on improving. The revenue returns, as well as the returns of our trade—which continue, month after month, in spite of the partial interruption caused by the mutiny in India, to show an increase of exports and imports, and of the shipping coming into, and going out of, our harbours—justify the statement that the nation continues to be eminently prosperous.

THE great ease and the small means by which our magnificent empire in India was gradually won now tend, we are afraid, to blind the Government, and some portion of the public, to our difficulties, and the exertions required to maintain our conquest. The religious schisms and political quarrels in a crumbling and decaying empire, which enabled Clive and Hastings and their successors, by the help of the natives themselves, to subdue the whole country, have been, in the main, diminished by our success. Mahomedans and Hindoos now make common cause against the one dominant Christian power. Hundreds of millions of dark-skinned men, once oppressed by a hundred feeble, contending, and rapacious Governments, have now only one master. They are governed by one power, having amongst them less than 100,000 whites; "foreign intruders," as the *Times* says, "different in race, in religion, in disposition, and in manners." To them the arts by which they have been subdued have been imparted. The men in arms against us have been drilled to our own perfection, and should they find a skilful leader—a Hyder Ali, or a Runjeet Sing, if one do not already direct the apparently well-combined movement against General Havelock—the task of subduing them may be extremely difficult. The crisis in Indian affairs, which envious rivals have long predicted with some exultation, and patriotic statesmen have long apprehended, is probably at hand; and the last news from India warns us that far greater exertions than sufficed to conquer India will now be necessary to recover and secure our dominion over it.

We must not depress our hearts by dwelling on old errors and old misdeeds. Our tools in doing wrong, when we did it, have got their knives at our throats, and before we can make any amends we must put them down. Nor must we childishly waste strength by unavailing regrets that our rulers have not shown themselves equal to the great emergency. Under ordinary circumstances we might censure with the utmost severity their want of energy, their dilatoriness, or negligence, in using the means in their power to forward instantly three months ago a large military force to India; but no man at first, either in India or in Europe, comprehended the extent of the mischief. There have been mutinies in India before, but they were speedily put down; and all prior experience justified the hope that the Government of India, when awakened to the danger, would be able to suppress this mutiny. We have now found out our mistake. A falling empire is to be upheld, a great rebellion is to be extinguished, and we must bend all our thoughts and energies to achieve success.

Hitherto the government of India has been chiefly considered as a means for providing some needy, well-meaning nobleman with a princely income, and for sustaining in comparative opulence numerous connections of the Directors and shareholders of the East India Company. The consequence is that at this great crisis we find at the head of the Government of India Mr. Vernon Smith, Viscount Canning, and Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles. As individuals we have not one word to say against them: but history scarcely knows them; and, being all gentlemen well advanced in life, in whom we cannot hope to discover great latent talents and energy, we are alarmed by their utter insignificance. What effect they may have on the mutineers we know not; but, as the first Mr. Pitt said of some Generals in his time, when one was required to command an army, these insignificant veterans make us tremble. It has been suggested with much plausibility that, had either of the Lawrences been at the head of the Government, or had one been intrusted with full authority at the first bursting forth of the flame, he would at once have trampled out the conflagration. Lord Palmerston has wisely sent out an energetic Commander-in-Chief; and we know no man more worthy of the office than Sir Colin Campbell. If there be in the empire one more worthy, let him be employed, for the task will require the very highest abilities we can procure; but it would annihilate his value to place him under the government of Lord Canning, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Mangles. India in mutiny requires martial law, and the Commander-in-Chief of the army, we think, should be the Governor-General. He should be actually and immediately responsible to the Prime Minister, who may use Mr. Smith as his clerk; but in that, as in all great crises, the Chief Minister must take the direction of affairs into his own hands. No Act of Parliament would be required to make the Commander-in-Chief Governor-General, superseding Lord Canning, or to enable Lord Palmerston virtually to supersede Mr. Mangles and Mr. Smith, and so to establish at once a firm, united, and despotic Government for India in the hands of the man regarded by the nation as most capable of wielding it. The great force we are sending out to India, and the greater force we shall probably be yet obliged to send, will be wasted and thrown away if intrusted to an incompetent commander. In Sir Colin Campbell we all have faith. Give him the best assistants, both military and civil, to be found either in India or in England; but in India, under present circumstances, he ought to be made supreme over all.

There is no constitutional reason for placing the army in India

under the civil power. Clive, Hastings, and Cornwallis, though employed by the Company, united the civil and military power to their own hands, and were necessarily and notoriously despotic. They succeeded. Lord Wellesley and Lord Moira succeeded by the same means. They rather set at defiance the Smiths and the Mangleses of their day than complied with the wordy minutes of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. In the present circumstances, when a large national army is to be exclusively employed in suppressing a wide-spread mutiny, accompanied by most horrible outrages, the reasons are infinitely strong why the Commander of the Army should be the supreme and responsible authority. To restrain excesses of all kinds a wholesome severity will be required, and that can only be exercised in conjunction with the exact military discipline which ensures victory. Nor would his authority be more incompatible with liberty than the authority of the civil Government which has suspended the freedom of the press, while the active, vigilant military commander would have much less to fear from its comments than imbecile and routine civilians. The circumstances of India seem now to require that we should have there a Proconsul of the British people, not a servant of the India Company. Men of all classes at home are intent, heart and soul, on vindicating the national authority, and punishing some of the most diabolical outrages that ever disgraced humanity. But to this end they must have a great and a successful military commander. By the sword India was won, and only by the sword can it be recovered and secured. Neither Cortez nor Clive was embarrassed by a clerk or an usher prescribing his course.

CHARLES MACKAY.

(From Willmer and Smith's *European Times* of this day.)

"We announced some six months ago that this distinguished man of letters was about to pay a visit to America, with the view of surveying the numberless objects of interest presented by the Western World; especially the laws and institutions of the American Republic, and their influence on the political and social development of a great country. Circumstances occurred to defer his departure; but we understand that he will sail this day, per the *Asia*."

"We formerly gave our American readers a biographical notice of Mackay, with a sketch of his literary character, from a kindred pen, that of the late Angus Reach, whose untimely death has been so much and so justly lamented. Mr. Reach's picture is equally truthful and comprehensive; but one particular feature might be more specially described—Mackay's genius as a song-writer, in which capacity, we conceive, he stands pre-eminent and alone."

"The immense importance of the songs of a people, for good or ill, upon the people's character has been observed in all times and countries, and the rulers of nations have used them as a powerful engine for acting upon the popular feelings and the popular will. Among the votaries of the Muse none have made their power so strongly felt as those who have thrown their 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn' into the shape of the popular song. The 'wits' of the days of the last Stuarts deepened the prevailing profligacy of manners by clothing heartless and licentious sentiment with the seductive graces of music and song; while, in a later age, the faith and courage of the devoted but mistaken adherents to the fallen fortune of that race were animated and inspired by a body of lyrics which we still feel to be beautiful, though all sympathy with their subject has long passed away. The atrocities of the first French Revolution were stimulated by the shouts of 'Ca ira' and the 'Carmagnole,' while the patriotic ardour of the Republican armies was raised to enthusiasm by the grand choral swell of the 'Marseillaise.' Among the great poets of all times and countries, it is the song-writers, we think, who have incurred the deepest responsibility both to God and man for the use which they have made of their 'talent.' But there are few of these who appear to have been fully aware of the power of the weapon they were wielding, or to have had any consistent or definite object in the use of it. They seem to have written from some capricious and transient impulse, giving vent to moods of mind, and expression of thoughts and sentiments, utterly at variance with each other. Such poets are 'every thing by turns, and nothing long.' The same man is now all purity and virtue, now a voluptuous sybarite; now a stern moralist, now a careless scoffer; now extolling the pleasures of innocence, now revelling in the joys of 'love and wine,' or, in other words, sensuality and drunkenness. From this charge even Burns is not free. It is sad to think that a poet who has breathed so many noble thoughts and lovely feelings should have produced verses calculated to serve as an excuse for illicit pleasure, and to add zest to the orgies of intemperance. And the same charge, in a much greater degree, may be made against the polished and graceful lyrics of Thomas Moore."

"It is the glory of Charles Mackay that from every such charge he is entirely free. In his songs, as in all his writings, he has one great purpose at heart, from which he never deviates for a moment—the promotion of human virtue and human happiness. Free government, equal laws, liberal institutions, an enlightened spirit in the ruling powers, the diffusion among all classes of the best feelings and charities of social and domestic life;—these are the objects which he pursues in every line of his writings. In this respect it may be said that he stands alone; at least we know of no other of whom the same thing can be said to an equal extent. Mackay has been compared to Béranger, but in this point of view, at all events, the comparison does not hold. Both of them are the most popular song-writers of the day. Béranger's verses have found an echo in the general heart of France, as Mackay's in that of England. But this very thing indicates the immense difference between them; for each is marked with his own country's national character, and no two things can be less similar than the national characteristics of France and England. Béranger is a Frenchman to the backbone—as thorough a Parisian as our own Charles Lamb was a Londoner; and his verses are reflections of the most prevalent French feelings, even the most irrational. Béranger flatters, or rather shares, that love of 'la gloire' which has been the ruling passion of every true Frenchman, from the days of the Grand Monarque to those of Napoleon III. His great hero is the first Napoleon, and the glories of the Empire form his favourite topic of alternate pride and lamentation—lamentation for the departure of those halcyon days when 'la belle France' was crushed to the ground under the iron heel of despotism! Nor is Béranger's social morality better than his politics. His verses, moreover, abound in impurities, and are often polluted with indecencies, not to say obscenities, which in England would savour of Holywell-street, and come under Lord Campbell's Act. Béranger is a captivating *chansonnier*, but to compare the tendencies of his writings with those of Mackay is to do great injustice to our countryman."

"In speaking of Mackay as a song-writer, we do not take into account all his poems which are denominated lyrical. This term certainly means poetry combined with music, but is not actually so applied. A song is a lyrical poem, but a lyrical poem is not always a song. Anacreon's odes were certainly sung to the lyre, and Horace's *may* have been so treated, though this seems doubtful; but modern poets have given the lyrical form to verses that were never meant to be sung. 'Who would dream of singing Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads?' Walter Scott wrote many things which he meant to be, and called, songs; but they turned out to be only poems, without the essential features of the song. Many of Mackay's lyrical poems are not songs, nor intended as such; and, though the same publication sometimes contains pieces of both kind without any express distinction, yet the difference between them is palpable. The volume entitled 'Songs for Music' is what its title indicates: it consists entirely of songs, and includes most (though not the whole) of those which have gained the greatest popularity. 'Under Green Leaves' is a collection of lyrics which includes several beautiful songs—most of the

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—On Tuesday (being Michaelmas-day) the Liverymen of London assembled in Common Hall for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. About half-past eleven o'clock the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a number of the Aldermen; the newly-elected Sheriffs, Alderman Lawrence and Mr. Allen; the Under-Sheriffs, Mr. J. J. Millard and Mr. Thomas Parker; and the principal officers of the Corporation, formed themselves into a procession and proceeded to the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, where Divine service was performed. They returned to the Guildhall shortly after one o'clock; and, after proceeding to the Court of Aldermen, where they remained a short time, they again entered the Guildhall, and ascended the hustings. The precept having been read, Mr. Anderson proposed the re-election of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, but there was no second. The names of those who had not passed the chair were then put from the hustings, and the Sheriffs decided that the show of hands was in favour of Sir R. W. Carden and Mr. Alderman Wire. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, and chief officers of the Corporation, then proceeded to the Court of Aldermen, for the purpose of selecting for Lord Mayor one of the two Aldermen returned by the Livery. After about a quarter of an hour's absence, the procession again ascended the hustings, when the Recorder said:—"Gentlemen of the Livery, it is my duty to inform you that the choice of the Court of Aldermen has fallen upon Sir R. W. Carden."—In the evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the Lord Mayor elect, the members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs and their ladies, the members of the Court of Common Council of the wards of Dowgate, Candlewick, Castle Baynard, Cheap, Coleman-street, Cordwainer, Cornhill, Cripplegate Within and Without, Farringdon Within and Without, and their ladies, and a number of distinguished private friends. Covers were laid in the Egyptian Hall for 250.

THE NEW SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.—Alderman Lawrence, citizen and carpenter, and W. A. Allen, Esq., citizen and stationer, were on Monday sworn into their respective offices before the Lord Mayor, at a special Court of Aldermen, convened for the purpose at the Guildhall. Previous to the ceremony the Sheriffs entertained the mayors, wardens, and court of assistants of their respective companies, the Carpenters and Stationers, and a large party of private friends and members of the Corporation, at breakfast at the London Tavern. On Wednesday the new Sheriffs proceeded to Westminster Hall to be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer. In the morning a breakfast was given at the London Tavern; and at one o'clock the procession was formed at the Mansion House, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor elect, the Recorder, Alderman Sir James Duke, M.P.; Alderman Sir G. Carroll, Alderman Humphrey, Alderman Sir John Musgrove, Alderman Copeland, Alderman Farncombe, Alderman Carter, Alderman Cubitt, M.P.; and others, and moved towards Westminster Hall for the first time by land (in consequence of the passing of the Thames Conservancy Act). The formal proceedings connected with the presentation having been gone through, the Recorder invited the learned Judge (Mr. Baron Channell, upon whom devolved the duty of conducting the business of the day) to dine with the Sheriffs in the evening, and his Lordship said he should have great pleasure in accepting the invitation. The civic party then retired, and the court broke up. At the inauguration dinner in the evening about 250 gentlemen were present. The "loving cup" having been sent round, the healths of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal family were drunk with enthusiasm, as well as the customary toasts and the company separated.

WORKING-CLASSES SEASIDE HOLIDAY.—The Rev. Joseph Brown, the Rector of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road, whose name is associated with several of the leading charitable societies in London, and the founder of two excellent homes, the "Orphans" at Ham, and the "Servants", organised a seaside holiday to Brighton. The excursion took place on Tuesday, under the supervision of Mr. Brown, whose pleasure it has been for the last thirteen years to afford his parishioners a day's healthy and innocent recreation. It consisted of not less than 1500 or 1600 persons, of both sexes and of all ages. The hour fixed for departure from London-bridge terminus was a quarter to eight o'clock a.m., and for half an hour before that time the whole parish of Christ Church seemed let out, and to be pouring into the station in one continuous stream, so many men, women, and children, were entering and taking their seats in a train of not less than twenty third-class carriages. All of these being filled to overflowing, the train started at the appointed time, followed by a second and third equally crammed. By eight o'clock all the excursionists were safe on their journey. On arriving at Brighton they separated into various parties. The most interesting ceremony of the day was the distribution of a few of the good things of this life to 300 poor old people, whose ages varied from 60 to 91. They were all presented gratuitously with tickets for beer and tea—the former they received at one o'clock, and the latter at half-past three—tobacco and a pipe to the old men, and snuff to the old women. With the tea were presented cakes and buns. After a day passed in the greatest harmony the whole party returned in safety to London.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Tuesday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., V.P., in the chair. A reward of £5 was voted to the crew of the life-boat of the institution stationed at Berwick, which had been instrumental in assisting two herring-boats with a crew of nine men from a perilous position when overtaken by a heavy north-east gale very early in the morning of the 2nd ult. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote on vellum were presented to Captain Tudor, R.N., in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct in putting off in the Wick life-boat during a heavy gale of wind, and attempting to rescue the crew of a Hanoverian galley which was on the 9th ult. observed to be in a dangerous position near Wick, and to have her crew in the rigging. The crew of the life-boat have, we understand, been rewarded elsewhere. Several smaller rewards were given. A set of life-belts, similar to those in use by the crews of the life-boats of the society, were ordered to be presented on behalf of the institution to the crews of the Margate life-boats. It was also reported that in the past month the institution had sent two life-boats to Wicklow and to Camber, near Rye. During the last few months the society has founded, at an expense of nearly £2000, five life-boat stations on the west and on the south-east coast of Ireland. The committee earnestly appealed to the public for support, to enable them to meet the heavy demands made on the funds of the institution.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The Chelsea vestry have issued a notice assuring the ratepayers that the vestry are not endeavouring to close Cremorne Gardens altogether, as has been stated; but that the vestry are desirous, in conjunction with the ratepayers who have put them in motion, that the gardens should be subjected to the same regulations as Highbury Barn and other public places, and be closed at twelve o'clock at night.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS connected with the great metropolitan hospitals opened on Thursday, when lectures were delivered by professors selected by the Council. The number of students is said to have greatly increased this year in most of the hospitals.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 886 boys and 820 girls, in all 1706 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1521.—The total number of deaths registered in London last week is 1692, and exhibits an increase on the previous week, which was 961. In the ten years, 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1239. Five widows had attained the age of 90 years and upwards, viz., three who were 90 years old, one 93, and one, who died near Tottenham-court-road, at the age of 94 years.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN BANKRUPTCY.—On Tuesday the Marylebone Police Court was much crowded in consequence of it being the day appointed for the re-examination of John Marks, coachbuilder, Bell-street, Edgware-road; Samuel Marks, his brother; and Abraham Simmons—all of whom stood charged with having been concerned in the disposal of property to the amount of £16,000, after a fiat in bankruptcy had been issued. Some discussion having taken place as to the course of proceeding, evidence was given with respect to a quantity of goods which had been placed in Kent-street, Borough, and thence transferred to Reigate. After some further proceedings the prisoners were remanded till Tuesday next, bail being refused.

CHARLES GEARY (otherwise the Rev. C. Geary), late secretary of the "Indigent Semptresses' Home," of which he was also the founder, whose case has been several times before the Insolvent Debtors' Court, appeared on Monday for adjudication. The Commissioner gave a judgment of ten calendar months from the vesting order (on the 30th January), for contracting a debt without reasonable expectation of payment.

STRIKE OF THE COALWHIPPERS OF THE PORT OF LONDON.—The larger portion of the work known as "coalwhipping," in the port of London has been for several days at a stand still, in consequence of the entire body of coalwhippers having struck for an advance of wages to 9d. a ton. The result is that most of the fleet of laden colliers in the Pool have been lying idle for the want of hands to discharge them. Some of the ships, however, in order to avoid detention, have paid the advance.

AN INQUEST was held on Tuesday on the body of Emily Claverley, a married woman, which was found in the Thames on Sunday last, with a piece of lead between eight and nine pounds in weight tied round the neck. The deceased had forwarded a box to her sister at Emswell, at the same time writing to her to say that she "was going to end her troubles." Her sister came up immediately, and stated at the inquest that the deceased was not in want, but had been grieved about her domestic affairs. Mr. Claverley, her husband, said that he believed her ill health had affected her mind. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

A Parochial Choirs Festival is to be held in Lichfield Cathedral on Tuesday next.

just taken place. At Bucharest Prince Gregory Ghika has been elected by a majority of forty-five votes, and Prince Demetrius Ghika by a majority of forty-four.

PERSIA.

Despatches state that, up to the 10th of August, Herat had not been evacuated, and that Mr. Murray had remonstrated with the Persian Government on the subject.

A letter from Tauris of August 22 states that Mr. Abbott, the English Consul-General and Commissioner for the settlement of claims between English and Persian subjects, had left for Teheran, where, pursuant to the treaty of peace, the Commission was to sit. The Governor of Adzerbeidjan, Ardechir Mirza, who has been recently appointed, has just issued a proclamation announcing the reforms ordered by the Shah, which have been very favourably received.

AMERICA.

The State elections in Maine resulted in favour of the Republican party, but by a diminished majority.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention was in Session at Leocompton. Mr. Surveyor-General Calhoun presided, and in a long speech he indicated that he favoured the submission of a Constitution to the people.

Washington advices state that the Mormons were making active preparations to resist the military force which had been dispatched by the United States Government to restore law and order in Utah. Brigham Young and his elders were organising and arming the Saints, and, to all appearances, an opposition of a rather formidable character appeared imminent.

CHINA.

The dates from Hong-Kong, by the last Overland Mail, are to the 10th of August.

On the 3rd of August Admiral Seymour declared the river and port of Canton to be placed in a state of strict blockade.

Five hundred gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery had arrived in the troop-ships *Nereus* and *Moorsforth*, and were to leave Hong-Kong for Calcutta, in H.M.S. *Sampson*, on the 12th of August.

We read in the *China Mail* of August 19:—

The melancholy state of affairs in India, with Lord Elgin's departure for Calcutta, has annihilated all hope, if any existed, of immediate adjustment of the Canton question; and for many months to come matter must remain in the present unsettled and unsatisfactory condition; while even the little traffic that has been springing up in Hong-Kong will probably be put a summary end to by the blockade of the Canton River which Admiral Seymour has deemed it necessary, for the protection of British interests, to proclaim, and which will, doubtless, be rigidly enforced.

By this act Hong-Kong will suffer to a small extent, in the partial deprivation of market supplies, as well as in trade in general; but Macao will suffer still more, its supplies being in a great measure drawn from the river, while those from this colony are mostly brought from the coast. Notwithstanding their plentifulness provisions are now enormously dear both here and at Macao.

A-lum, the baker, after a confinement of six months, has been at length liberated—we presume under express injunctions from the Home Government.

Letters from the river describe the fleet there as pretty healthy, though the *Niger* and *Cruiser* had suffered somewhat from fever, and the *Esch* and *Sanspareil* from ophthalmia.

Sir John Bowring has been suffering much from fever, but is now convalescent.

News has reached us this morning that the town of Honan, opposite to Canton, has been burnt down—the work of incendiaries.

THE SALT LAKE SAINTS.—Newspapers from Salt Lake City report a public speech of Brigham Young, in which he said:—"Now let me tell you one thing. I shall take it as a witness that God designs to cut the thread between us and the world when an army undertakes to make their appearance in this territory to chastise me or to destroy my life from the earth. I lay it down that right is—or at least should be—might with Heaven, with its servants and with all its people on the earth. As for the rest, we will wait a little while to see if I shall take a hostile movement by our enemies as an evidence that it is time for the thread to be cut. I think we will find 300 who will lap water, and we can wipe out Midianites."

MADMOISELLE RACHEL is reported to be dying. A telegraphic message has been received requiring the presence of her family, and the news of her decease is daily expected.

THE KING OF WURTEMBERG, says the *Courier de Paris*, lived in a very citizen-like style at Biarritz, under the name of the Vicomte de Teck. He bathed with the other bathers like a common mortal. The Commissary of Police, whose duty it was to inscribe the names of the bathers in his book, thus filled up the blanks in his printed register:—"Christian and Surname," *Count de Teck*; "Profession," *King*; "Whence coming," *Wurtemberg*; "Motive for Travelling," *Health and Pleasure*.

ACT OF VALOUR.—The *Sindian* says:—"On the occasion of the mutiny of the 14th Bengal Native Infantry, at Jhelum, Captain W. Miller, of the Bombay Fusiliers, charged a body of twenty-five of the mutineers, at the head of five sows only, though himself, it is said, unarmed. His horse was shot under him, and he received two bayonet wounds; but the sows, we are glad to hear, cut up the mutineers to a man. Captain Miller is doing well."

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The necessary arrangements for establishing a direct line of telegraphic communication along the coast between Madras and Calcutta are being vigorously proceeded with: the transport steamer *Manilla* starts immediately for Ganjam with a supply of wire to be used on the new line.—*Spectator*, August 13.

A FEARFUL CATASTROPHE, attended with heavy loss of life, has occurred at Jodhpore. The King's magazine was struck by lightning, and 900 human beings were killed and wounded by the explosion, which also destroyed property of the value of one million pounds sterling.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *United Service Gazette* says:—"The Commander-in-Chief has directed that every regiment shall be instructed in the bayonet exercise according to the system of the late Mr. Anglio."

PROMOTION OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.—In consequence of the eminent services performed by Colonel Henry Havelock, C.B., in command of a division of her Majesty's Army engaged in active operations in the field in India, the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that he be promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, in conformity with the 16th clause of the Royal warrant of the 6th October, 1854, and that his commission shall bear date the 30th July, 1857.

Two companies of the 57th Regiment are to proceed, via Egypt, to Aden, with the next overland mail. Their arms and accoutrements to be packed as luggage, and the men dressed in smock-frocks, as civilians. There will be about 200 men.

WHEN WILL THE REINFORCEMENTS REACH INDIA?—The *Bombay Guardian* of Aug. 22 thus answers this question:—"Six steamers and eleven ships were to leave with troops soon after the dispatch of the last mail. If the bulk of these and the other troops on their way are landed in India by the 1st of November, it will be all that we can expect. A few regiments may come in the meantime from the Cape. It is still possible that a few may come overland. A small part of the Chinese force has been diverted to this country. Until they come we should act as though they were not coming."

THE "LORD RAGLAN" sailing-ship arrived at Bombay on the 27th of August with the left wing of the 33rd Regiment from Port Louis, whence she sailed on the 14th, making the passage in a little over twelve days. The right wing had previously been brought up by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Pottinger*, after a passage of over fourteen days.

THE VICTORIA CROSS has been conferred upon the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officer on account of acts bravely performed by them during the late war:—Lieut. Christopher Charles Teesdale, C.B., of the Royal Artillery; Sergeant Joseph Malone, of the 13th Light Dragoons; Captain Henry Mitchell Jones, late of the 7th Fusiliers; and Captain Thomas Esmond, of the 18th Regiment.

VISIT OF GENERAL SIR J. F. BURGONYE TO CHATHAM.—On Tuesday General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, and Major-General Sir J. F. Love, K.C.B., paid a visit to Chatham garrison, where they inspected the Royal Engineer force, about 500 strong, under orders to embark for India. General Burgoyne made a spirited address to the troops, expressing his assurance that they would reap fresh honours in India, and add additional lustre to their distinguished corps.

The regiments to which additional battalions are about to be attached are the 6th Rifles and Rifle Brigade, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th.

The staff of the 1st Royal Lancashire has received instructions to recruit for forty-four regiments of the line. The Adjutant is offering £2 extra with the Government bounty and a free kit to all volunteers and recruits, to enable an officer in the corps to obtain a commission.

'Ballads and Lyrical Pieces' are capable of musical treatment, though some of them belong rather to the class of poems; and the 'Voices from the Crowd' include several inspiring strains, such as 'Clear the Way' and 'The Good Time Coming,' which, as songs, have rung through the length and breadth of the land. The volume containing the very striking poem, 'The Lump of Gold,' contains also several fine songs; and a great number of songs scattered through the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have not, we believe, been yet collected.

"We would therefore wish our readers, in forming an idea of Mackay as a song-writer, to give their attention to those lyrical pieces which are truly and essentially songs. It will be found that they are all animated by the spirit which we have endeavoured to describe; that their purpose is the progress and the welfare of mankind; and that an earnest pursuit of this object is accompanied, not only with vigour of thought, but with all the lighter graces of a rich imagination. Mackay's muse is not stately or austere. He sweeps the chords of his lyre in endless changes of modulation—alternately grand, energetic, passionate, tender, fanciful, and playful. His language is full of manly simplicity; and every thought and feeling is conveyed with a plainness which contrasts singularly with the affected mysticism and obscurity fashionable in modern poetry. His verse is exceedingly sweet, flowing, and melodious; and his skill in the musical art has given him a command over the resources of rhythm which few English song-writers possess. In his happiest effusions he has combined the force of Burns with the elegance and polish of Moore."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

It is said that after the breaking up of the Camp of Chalons some important changes will be made in the uniform and arms of certain regiments of the Imperial Guard.

M. Barre, die-sinker at the Paris Mint, is at present executing a medal commemorative of the Stuttgart interview.

The Correctional Tribunal of Paris has decreed the seizure and entire suppression of the "Mystères du Peuple," by Eugene Sue, a serial commenced so long ago as 1849, and long since circulating throughout Europe by hundreds of thousand of copies. Baron de la Chastre, the assignee of the copyright, is sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 6000 fr. The publisher is sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000 fr., and the printer to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 1000 fr.

The trial of Carpentier, Grellet, Guerin, and Parod, for stealing 5762 shares of the Northern Railway Company, was concluded, at seven o'clock yesterday evening, before the Court of Assize of the Seine. The jury remained in consultation for nearly two hours, when they returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Carpentier, Grellet, and Guerin, and acquitted Parod. They found extenuating circumstances in the case of Carpentier and Guerin. The Court sentenced Carpentier and Guerin each to imprisonment for five years, and Grellet to solitary confinement for eight years. Carpentier, Grellet, and Parod were further sentenced, at the demand of the Northern Railway Company, jointly and severally to restore to the company 4112 Northern Railway shares, and Guerin to restore 1400 shares. The term of imprisonment for the debt was fixed by the Court at five years.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING AT STUTTGART.

The Emperor of the French arrived at Stuttgart on the afternoon of Friday last. The Emperor was welcomed in the warmest manner by the population. His Majesty was received at the railway station by the King of Wurtemberg, the Prince Royal, and the Princes of his family. A few moments after his arrival at the Palace, his Majesty received the visit of the Emperor of Russia. There was a family dinner party at the Palace. The august personages passed the evening at the villa of the Prince Royal. The shrubberies, the castle, and the road leading to it were brilliantly illuminated. The Emperor Napoleon and the King returned to the Palace at Stuttgart at eleven o'clock.

On Saturday morning the Emperor Napoleon returned the Emperor of Russia's visit, and called upon the Prince and Princess Royal. The Emperor, after having visited the magnificent breeding stud of his Majesty, returned, at two o'clock, to the Palace at Stuttgart, where he transacted business with his Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor then paid a visit to their Majesties the Queen of Wurtemberg and the Queen of Holland, and to her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Helena. The Emperor, accompanied by General Bauer, the King's Aide-de-Camp, took a stroll through the town on foot, and was the object of the respectful sympathy of the inhabitants. At six o'clock there was a grand dinner at the Castle of Wilhelm, a charming residence of the King, at which the three Sovereigns were present, as also the high dignitaries of State, the Ministers, and officers in the suite of the Emperors. At night the castle and gardens were brilliantly illuminated. The Empress of Russia and the Queen of Greece arrived at seven o'clock. The Emperor of Russia went to the villa of the Prince Royal to receive the Empress. A few minutes afterwards the Emperor Napoleon went to pay his compliments to her. The remainder of the evening was spent at the Palace, in the apartments of the Queen of Holland.

On Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, the Emperor went to the Catholic Church to hear mass. The church was densely crowded, and he was loudly cheered on his arrival. After hearing mass the Emperor called upon the King to congratulate him upon his fête.

On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, the King conducted the two Emperors, the Empress of Russia, the Queens of Wurtemberg, Holland, and Greece, and the Princes and Princesses, to Cannstadt, to be present at the people's fête, a grand agricultural ceremony, which takes place every year at this period, and at which the King presides. The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of the French, the King, and the Princesses, rode to the fête on horseback. The immense crowd which occupied the rows of the vast hippodrome and filled the valley gave utterance to the most enthusiastic acclamations in honour of their Majesties. The solemnity offered a spectacle at once imposing and picturesque. At noon their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of the French breakfasted at the villa of the Prince Royal. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and an Aide-de-Camp of their Majesties were alone present at this meeting. The Emperor Napoleon returned to the Palace at Stuttgart at three o'clock. At four o'clock his Majesty took leave of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who just after took their departure. The Emperor and the King visited the theatre in the evening.

The Emperor Napoleon left Stuttgart at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, and arrived the same day at Metz, where he slept. He left Metz on Wednesday, and was expected at the Chalons camp in the evening.

SPAIN.

It is stated that the Ministerial crisis approaches its end; and that Narvaez, hated by the Court and by all those whom he has driven from power, is now completely isolated. Bravo Murillo, having concluded an alliance with O'Donnell and the Vicalarists, will, before long, be called upon by the Queen to form a new Ministry.

A Royal decree, published in the *Madrid Gazette*, convokes the Cortes for the 30th inst.

The journals contain long accounts of the opening of an agricultural show, which took place on the 24th ult. The ceremony was marked by considerable pomp, and the Queen took part in it.

An investigation, for the purpose of discovering the persons who recently put into circulation a great number of democratic proclamations inciting the people to revolt, is being carried on most actively.

A Seville journal announces the discovery in that city of a Republican conspiracy.

AUSTRIA.

A despatch from Vienna, dated the 29th of September, announces the departure of the Emperor of Austria, at midnight, for Dresden and Weimar, accompanied by Count Grunne, who has been his confidential adviser since he took the reins of government. The Emperor will first visit Dresden, to be present at the grand manoeuvres; he will arrive at Weimar on the 30th, simultaneously with the Czar. It is expected that both Emperors will go from Weimar to Dresden, and that at the same time the King of Prussia will come to the capital of Saxony.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Divan has been convoked, and was expected to meet at the end of this week. The European commission sitting at Bucharest has deputed two of its members to represent it at Jassy during the deliberations of the Divan of Moldavia. M. Barili, the Russian commissioner, and Sir H. Bulwer, have been chosen for this office.

The elections of the great proprietors of the district of Ilfon have



EXECUTION OF MUTINIOUS SEPOYS ON THE PARADE, PESHAWUR.—(SEE PAGE 333.)



THE HINDU RAJAH OF OONCAR MANDATTA, ON THE NERBUDDA—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

THE RAJAH OF OONCAR MANDATTA.

We have engraved upon the preceding page, from one of Mr. W. Carpenter's characteristic drawings, a portrait of a Hindu Rajah of Ooncar Mandatta, on the Nerbudda, a very celebrated place of pilgrimage: in fact, his revenue is entirely derived from a tax on the pilgrims, and the profit they bring to the town. You meet the pilgrims going and coming in hundreds; most of them dressed in orange-dyed clothes, carrying water from the Ganges to mix with that of the Nerbudda. Formerly many of these pilgrims used to throw themselves from a high rock into the river; some to fulfil vows made by their parents.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

We were present on Thursday last at the sale, over against Hare-court Pump, in the Temple, of that block of old red-brick buildings (smacking a little of London after the Great Fire of 1666) known to students in law and literature as the west wing of Inner Temple-lane, commanding, on its only pleasant side, a view of that legal Aganippe, Hare-court Pump. There was one "lot" in the sale that tempted us exceedingly; and here is the lot as it stood in the catalogue:—

EXTERIOR.

35. THE CELEBRATED DR. JOHNSON'S STAIRCASE, comprising the stairs from the entrance to the first floor, the wainscoting, linings, banisters, hand-rail, &c.; also the HANDSOMELY-CARVED HOOD OVER DOOR, with pilasters, &c., forming the external doorway.

Now, we wanted this lot particularly. We wanted more especially the "hood" and the "hand-rail." We sauntered about the block of buildings until the sale commenced, when the auctioneer announced: "I must state for the information of the many admirers of Dr. Johnson, whose name is so inseparably connected with this day's sale, that the Benchers of the Inner Temple have this morning instructed me to reserve Lot 35—Dr. Johnson's hood and Dr. Johnson's handrail." Whereupon we, waxing a little large, asked courteously, and yet loudly, why this announcement had not been made before?—that we had come a long way to bid, and, if possible, not to be outbidden. On this the intelligent wielder of the little Nasmyth hammer spoke thus, or words—(we have still a taint of the law about us)—to this effect:—"That he was sorry for the gentleman, but Benchers were difficult bodies to move."

There was on Wednesday last a goodly array of authors over against Catherine-street, in the Strand (where stood Tonson's shop), to see Mr. Sheriff Bookseller and Publisher Allen make his way by land to Westminster Hall, as one of the new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. It is not often that a bookseller is a Sheriff of London, and authors almost ominously foresaw a little additional hard dealing with the craft by a bookseller Sheriff. As he rolled by in his chariot, one author was heard to say to another, "Is this humble Allen?" "Is this," said another, "God's-gift College Allyn—Dulwich Allyn?" "Well: he looks a liberal fellow, shall I serve him with a manuscript?" muttered a third. But Sheriff Allen represents a liberal house—a house not niggardly with authors—and the jokes, if they can be called such, were harmless, and certainly without intentional hurt. We understand that the new Sheriff is to be placed at once on the committee of the Literary Fund.

A few yards off, nearer to the Society of Antiquaries' side of Somerset House, we observed a little gathering of Antiquaries lamenting over the recent Act of Parliament which, for the first time since the Norman Conquest at least, sent the two Sheriffs to Westminster by land and not by water. The Lord Mayor of London is no longer Conservator of the silver Thames. He retains, we believe, his swans and his mud, but the stream is not his—the ever-running river is not his—the amber and the gold (immortalised by Sir John Denham) are not his. And a very mean appearance did the procession make. Thousands took it for a teetotal and turtle abstinence meeting on its way from Highbury Barn to Cremorne Gardens. If possible, it outdid in vulgarity the Herald's procession to the City on the last proclamation of peace. Indeed, it would be difficult to say which was the worse of the two—the Sheriffs' procession of Wednesday from the City, or the recent Herald's procession to the City. As for the City Marshals, they wanted "go" in them. We saw a Chaplain—not Mr. Macaulay's young Levite—in good order for the approaching year: nay, we saw enough to assure us that Carden's Mayoralty will be well sustained by himself and by Mr. Sheriff-Publisher Allen.

The late Mr. Croker, who was a Privy Councillor, used to allege that no writer of a letter had a right to place his name on the envelope of the letter unless he was, at least, a Right Honourable—that is, of the Privy Council of the Sovereign. Two or three of his friends have been rebuked by him for making use of a right (dishonourable) they were not entitled to. Was Mr. Croker right? Perhaps some correspondent, deep in the book of etiquette and bygone manners and customs, can inform us. Mr. Croker was fond of his privilege. We remember to have seen a letter which he wrote anonymously, and sent, as he thought, anonymously, unpleasantly detected as his by the "J. W. Croker" in the corner of the address. It so happened that he could not by custom write even an anonymous letter without unintentionally affixing his Right Honourable outside.

There is a little news in the publishing world. The two great houses of Murray and Bentley announce their annual sales one month earlier. Murray lends off with Livingstone. Bentley is wisely keeping his trump card (and he has one) somewhat of a secret. But we shall some day, and in good time, divulge.

THE HAVELOCK FAMILY.—The family of General Havelock is now staying at Bonn, in Rhine Prussia, as well as General Charles Frederic Havelock, his only surviving brother. The career of the late General Havelock, brother of the officer who has earned such laurels, has been recently given to the public. It may, therefore, be not uninteresting to our readers to know something of the surviving brother, whose career, if not so prominent, appears to have been chequered with so much hard service as to show him a worthy member of the gallant family. General Charles Frederic Havelock went to India in 1834 with the 16th Lancers, of which regiment he was Adjutant during twenty years, and which was considered one of the smartest in the service. He rose to the rank of Major, and exchanged into the 3rd Light Dragoons. He then went through the Afghan campaigns with great distinction, having been Brigade Major of Cavalry with the relieving force under General Pollock, and has altogether received seven medals and decorations for his gallantry. He then retired from the Army, and was residing in privacy with his family at Mussowrie, one of the cool retreats of the Himalayas, when the Russian war broke out. His sword was not allowed to rest, and he immediately started for Egypt and Constantinople, where he found his old friend General Beaton, who gave him the prospective command of a regiment of Bashi-Bazouks if he could get together the men. This regiment General Havelock raised through the assistance of Colonel Nade, our Consul in Bulgaria, who conjoins a military experience gained in the Peninsula with a practical knowledge of Turkey, which have enabled him to render the greatest services to the British Army during its stay at Varna. When the whole force of 3000 men was assembled at Shumla, it was found that Colonel Havelock was, *par excellence*, the cavalry officer of the corps, and he had the arduous task of getting them into order; not so easy a task with many officers unskilled in the service, although full of zeal. Promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, he commanded the whole force during the absence of General Smith in England, and was highly popular with his officers in Shumla. Having sold out some years ago he is no longer in the British Army. It is to be regretted that so smart an officer of cavalry is not now with his brother.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt announce the appropriation of £81,047 19s. 1d., being one quarter of the surplus revenue on the year ending June 30, 1857, to the purpose of their office.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues to enjoy the bracing air of her mountain residence. On Wednesday se'nnight her Majesty gave a ball to the tenants upon the Balmoral and Aberfeldie estates to the gamekeepers, servants, and gillies, and their wives and daughters. On the Thursday her Majesty held a Privy Council, at which were present his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Earl Granville, K.G., President of the Council; Lord Pamure, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. At the Council, a proclamation was ordered appointing Wednesday, the 7th of October, as a day of national fast and humiliation.

The Queen will not visit Manchester on her return south; and the visit of the Earl Fitzwilliam is likely to be postponed, in consequence of the indisposition of the noble Earl, and recent domestic affliction in Viscount Milton's family.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will arrive at Frogmore Lodge this day from Scotland.

The Countess of Clarendon arrived at the Grove, near Watford, last evening, from Rose Castle, where her Ladyship had been staying with the Bishop of Carlisle and Mrs. Villiers. The Earl of Clarendon arrived at the Grove on Saturday night from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Athol, at Blair Athol, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, at Taymouth Castle, Perthshire.

The Earl and Countess of Abingdon and family are passing the autumn at Witham Abbey. The noble Earl has been chosen High Steward of Oxford in the room of the late Duke of Marlborough. For many years the High Stewardship of the city has been held by the Dukes of Marlborough.

The marriage of the Lady Guendalin Talbot and Mr. Edward Petre is fixed to take place at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Rugby, on Thursday, the 15th instant.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*:—Rev. P. E. George, M.A., to Coombe Hay, Somerset; Rev. B. Speke, M.A., to Dowlish Wake, with West Dowlish, near Ilminster; Rev. E. P. Vaughan, B.A., to Wroxall. *Vicarages*:—Rev. F. Kenney, M.A., to St. Thomas in Ashton-in-Makerfield; Rev. E. G. O'Grady, to Munger, diocese of Limerick; Rev. R. L. Tyner, to Ross, diocese of Tuam. *Incumbencies*:—Rev. J. Garrett, to St. Paul, near Penzance; Rev. R. J. Gould, M.A., to Trull, near Taunton; Rev. C. T. Woods, M.A., to Woburn Chapel, St. Pancras, London. *Chaplaincies*:—Rev. A. Barker, M.A., to Dresden; Rev. W. G. Cowie, in Bengal Presidency; Rev. G. Rladore, to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch; Rev. W. Simpson, M.A., at Bengal. *Perpetual Curacy*:—Rev. R. M. Evanson, M.A., to Ainsworth, Lancashire. *Curacy*:—Rev. Isaac Taylor, M.A., to Trotterscliffe, Kent.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S VISITATION.—On Tuesday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the visitation of his diocese at the parish church of Sevenoaks. There was a large attendance of the clergy, among whom were the Rev. T. Sikes, M.A., Rector of Chevening; the Rev. W. B. Holland, M.A., Rector of Brasted; the Rev. A. W. Burnside, M.A., Vicar of Farningham; the Rev. T. Curteis, M.A., Vicar of Sevenoaks; the Rev. Cyril Randolph, M.A., Incumbent of Riverhead, &c. The Archbishop, in his charge to the clergy, dwelt at some length on the events now going on in India, and expressed a hope that the present unhappy state of things would soon cease, and that a wider door would then be opened for the diffusion of Christianity throughout that extensive and important territory. He congratulated the clergy upon the increase throughout the diocese of the means for the education of the children of the poor, and of the zeal with which the ministerial duties were performed in the various parishes over which his inquiries had ranged. He also spoke in terms of gratification of the constant increase of the colonial episcopate. His Grace has also held visitations at Tonbridge, for the deanery of South Malling; the following day at Ashford, for the deanery of Charing; on Friday at Dover, for the deanery of Dover; and on Saturday (to-day) will hold a visitation of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, at Canterbury Cathedral. His Grace will conclude his visitation on the 8th of October at Maidstone.

ETON COLLEGE.—The examination in modern languages for the Prince Consort's Scholarship commenced on Monday, the 21st ult., and terminated on Saturday last, and the result was given out by the Rev. Dr. Goodford. German:—Jefferson, first prize; Campion, second prize. Select in order of merit:—1, Bosanquet; 2, Brownrigg; 3, Duncan; 4, Butterworth; 5, Gausson; 6, Milner; 7, Lord Barrington; 8, Le Marchant; 9, Smart; 10, Campbell; 11, Divett. Examiner: Dr. Winter, King's College, London. French:—Fuller, M.A., first prize; Cadogan and Wood, M.A., equal. Select in alphabetical order:—Abbot, Denison, Grove, Gurdon, Johnstone, Legge, Lestrange, Macdonald, Milner, Puller, M.A., Van de Veyer, M.A., Watson, Wellesley, Willis, K.S. Examiner: Mr. C. J. Deille, First French Master at Christ's Hospital. Italian:—Willis, K.S., captain of the school, first prize; Gladstone, second prize. Examiner: Signor Riso.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—At a meeting of the committee, held at the Mansion House on Saturday last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"1. The object of this committee is to relieve, as far as may be practicable and necessary, the distress caused by the mutinies in India. 2. In so doing care should be taken not to supersede the assistance which ought to be given by the Government, by the established widows' and orphans' funds, or by the relations of the sufferers, but to supplement it to the extent to which it falls short of a just measure of relief. 3. Compensation for losses, as such, will in no case be given. 4. Subject to the preceding conditions, the efforts of the committee will be specially directed. First, to enable the sufferers to live with frugality in their respective states of life until other means of subsistence are available. Second, to provide for the maintenance and education of children in cases in which it has been interrupted or prevented by casualties arising out of the mutiny, and in which it cannot be provided for from other sources. Third, to assist the sufferers to come to this country or to go to India, when the circumstances render it proper that they should do so, and the means of paying their passage cannot be obtained from any other source. Fourth, to afford reasonable aid, by loan or otherwise, to officers and others who have lost their equipments, furniture, or other property, by the necessity of sudden flight from their stations or the destruction of their dwellings, when, without such aid, they would be involved in pecuniary embarrassments. Fifth, that relief according to these principles be given, without distinction of religion or nationality, to every person, of whatever rank, who has a just claim upon the sympathy and assistance of the British people." Meetings have been held in all parts of the country with the view of raising subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the mutiny. At all of these benevolent gatherings the same deep sympathy has been manifested, and subscriptions varying according to the wealth and population of the towns and districts in which the meetings were held have been poured in with liberal hands. The fund already amounts to nearly £100,000.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S PASTORAL LETTER ON INDIA.—On Sunday a pastoral letter from the pen of the Cardinal, relating to the Indian mutiny, was read in the Roman Catholic places of worship throughout the metropolis. It is a lengthy document, and is (as, indeed, everything proceeding from his pen is sure to be) very ably written. However chargeable the Cardinal may have been with slurring over, in a previous lucubration, the abominable doings of the mutineers, there is no want of explicitness in this pastoral letter. After depicting in glowing language the atrocities of the mutineers, and the necessity of prayer to God that he might "break down the fierce power of our enemies, and rescue from their cruelty their helpless victims," the Cardinal finally enjoins that in every church and chapel of his diocese there shall be on Rosary Sunday (tomorrow) a day of prayer and humble supplication to God; and, after prescribing the form of prayer and the order of services—an indulgence being granted to all the faithful who shall take part in certain of the services for the intentions and objects of the day's supplication—the Cardinal thus concludes:—"Such, dearly beloved brethren and children in Christ, are the purposes for which we call upon you to join us, on Rosary Sunday, in humble entreaty to the Father of mercies, and the God of all consolation, to comfort us in this our tribulation, by lightening the weight of His hand upon us, and after the darkness of our late days making the light to shine upon us."

THE ROBBERIES AT ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.—Wednesday having been appointed for the examination of Charles Henry Finch, late cook at the St. Pancras Workhouse, the Clerkenwell Police Court was crowded with directors, vestrymen, and other parishioners of St. Pancras. The case excited great interest, it having been stated that the funds on the workhouse have exceeded £2000 per annum. The prisoner, about forty years of age, residing at 64, College-street, Camden-town, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing 84 lb. of sugar, the property of the directors and vestry of the parish of St. Pancras. Mr. Charles Hubbard, clerk to the directors of the poor of St. Pancras, stated that, in company with Mr. Cook, the vestry clerk, he went, on the 23rd ult., to a private room belonging to the prisoner in the workhouse, and on the floor was found a quantity of loose brown sugar, weighing 35 lb. In the cupboard was a white bag full of sugar weighing 41 lb., and some also lying by its side, of the same sort as that found in the bag. Among the loose sugar there was one large lump. The prisoner said the sugar was sweepings, and had been accruing for the last two years and a half. Other evidence having been adduced, bail was taken for the prisoner—two sureties in £15 each—and he was allowed to depart.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT SHEFFIELD.—On Friday (last week) Lord John Russell presided at the annual meeting of the Sheffield Ragged School; previously receiving an address from the Mayor and Corporation, while subsequently addresses were presented from the operatives and from the Jews of the borough. His Lordship, accompanied by Lady Russell and two children, arrived at Sheffield from Manchester (where he had visited the Art-Treasures Exhibition) on Thursday evening. Several thousand persons had assembled in the neighbourhood of the station, by whom his Lordship was enthusiastically cheered; and there were similar demonstrations at many points of his Lordship's progress.

MR. DISRAELI ON THE INDIAN MUTINY.—On Wednesday the anniversary of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association was celebrated at the Anchor, near Newport Pagnell, under the most auspicious circumstances. Mr. Disraeli, in responding to the toast "The health of the County Members," made a long speech on the affairs of India, in which he censured the Government for want of energy in their endeavours to crush the revolt, concluding as follows:—"I am persuaded, if a serious and solemn conviction pervades the land, that, instead of this being but a partial military mutiny, occasioned, as was alleged by a person of high authority when it first happened by a mere impulse of the moment, it is in reality a great and formidable rebellion; that, comprehending the true position of the empire, we shall be able to take those measures, endure those sacrifices, and make those exertions which will vindicate our imperial power, and keep England what I hope she will long remain—the leading nation of the world."

SIR E. BULWER-LYTTON ON THE WAR IN INDIA.—At the annual dinner of the Herts Agricultural Society, at St. Alban's, on Wednesday—at which Lord Verulam presided—Sir E. B. Lytton made an able speech, in the course of which he alluded to the atrocities committed at Cawnpore and Delhi, and expressed himself convinced that, in a war like the present, undertaken to chastise the rebels and traitors by whom those cruelties had been perpetrated, the counties of England would send forth an abundant supply of volunteers to prove that no sword was so sharp as that made from the ploughshare.

LADY LONDONDERRY AT CAIRNCLOUGH.—The *Northern Echo* publishes an interesting report of a dinner given in Cairnclogh Townhall, on Thursday last, by the Marchioness of Londonderry, the guests being some 800 of the tenant farmers on her Garron Tower estates. Lord Adolphus Vane occupied the chair. We make the following extracts from her Ladyship's kind-hearted common-sense address:—"Twelve months have passed, my friends, and by God's mercy I am again permitted to find myself amongst you, and am thus afforded the pleasure I must ever enjoy in meeting those who, from ancient relationship with my ancestry and my name, must, I feel sure, entertain kindly feelings for me, and towards whom, from my connection with them from childhood, I cannot fail to reciprocate the same sentiments, and I feel anxious to discharge, as far as lies in my power, the duties that devolve upon me. The recurrence of this period—though, happily, bringing with it the occasion of this meeting—reminds me that years are passing quickly over us, and gives me cause to reflect whether, with my failing health, I may find myself sufficiently strong to continue my annual visits amongst you. I hope this anticipation may prove erroneous; but, should such a cause prevent my coming, I would beg you to believe that the same affection for, and interest in, you will ever engage my thoughts and influence my actions. After alluding to the indisposition which the tenantry had exhibited to avail themselves of the advice of a practical agriculturist, whom she had employed for their benefit, her ladyship proceeded to say:—"My farming experience is but small, limited to what I gather from my visits amongst you, which this year, as before, I have been glad to accomplish, and from such information as I have collected from the reports of others; but it appears to me that the land is like a person's banking account. The more you put in, the more you will be able to draw out; but, if you adopt a system of continually exhausting without replenishing, the land, like the bank, will meet you with the unpleasant response, 'no effects.' Thus, for your own sakes, I would advise you to avail yourselves of every attainable improvement; and, I am sure, with advancing agricultural knowledge, you will, ere long, reap the advantage of your own perseverance and industry. I have received with great regret accounts of the evil results that have arisen in this—I hope I may add rising—town, from an indulgence in the pernicious habit of spirit-drinking. I would warn you, as a friend, against giving way to this temptation, which can only entail poverty and misery on yourselves and your families. Having seen, in the county of Durham, among the pit population, the good effects attained by the adoption of mechanics' institutes as working people's reading-rooms, where the labouring man, after his day's toil, may find recreation and instruction, removed from the demoralising influence of public-houses, I feel anxious to attempt the same scheme here, and hope the clergyman of the place, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, will co-operate with my agent in his endeavours to carry out my wishes. I have now, my friends, endeavoured to convey to you the ideas suggested to me by the accounts and reports I have received, and also to give you the advice I felt called upon to offer. I would I could, even as faintly, express to you the gratitude I feel for your affectionate welcome this day. Your reception brings home to me that warmth of heart which is one of the brightest traits among the many noble attributes of Irish character. Believe me I deeply feel your kind reception, and can assure you my best wishes will be ever with you."

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The Examiners for Honours in the respective departments of this College have conferred, after mature deliberation, the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering (B.C.E.), which the Council under Royal charter is empowered to confer, on James George Tuxford, the youngest son of William Wedd Tuxford, head of the firm of Tuxford and Sons, Agricultural Engineers, Boston, Lincolnshire.

The Bishop of Oxford will commence his triennial visitation of his diocese at Chipping Norton on Tuesday, the 3rd of November, and conclude at Oxford, on the 14th.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DUKE OF RUTLAND.—On Tuesday a public meeting was held at Newmarket, to consider of the final distribution of the fund. The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke presided; and, after an eloquent speech, eulogising the noble deceased's character, Mr. Benson read the report of the committee, which recommended the appropriation of the fund to the building the parsonage-house for All Saints' parish, with a tablet on the front thereof, describing the circumstances under which it was erected; and resolutions to the effect that the same be adopted and carried out (means being taken to raise the necessary additional sum) having been carried *nem. con.*, the meeting dispersed, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—The Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition have postponed its closing till the 17th inst., in consequence of the fast-day.

STAMP DISTRIBUTORSHIP IN MANCHESTER.—The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Shuttleworth, several months ago, has at length been filled up by the appointment of the Hon. Edward Howard, the brother of Lord Suffolk, and that gentleman will commence his duties forthwith.

THE MURDER IN LEIGH WOODS.—On Saturday last Beale the suspected murderer of Charlotte Pugsley, was again taken before the magistrates. Inspector Norris deposed that he apprehended the prisoner at Captain Watkins's, Badley House, Daventry, where he was butler. He found in his jacket pocket a pistol loaded with ball; also two boxes in a cellar, and one in the prisoner's bed-room, answering the description of those in the possession of the deceased. The boxes had been opened, and their contents partly removed. Another officer proved the finding on a plate-iron in the prisoner's bed-room another pistol, which had been recently discharged. Simeon Branson, gamekeeper to Captain Watkins, stated that the prisoner, on bringing the boxes to the house, had stated that they had belonged to his sister, who was dead. The hearing was adjourned for a week, and the prisoner remanded to the goal at Taunton.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed in the late accident on the above line, at Weston-bridge, near Tuxford, was brought to a close on Tuesday. A great mass of evidence was produced; and the jury, after half an hour's consideration, returned a verdict of "Accidental death; and also that, in giving their fullest consideration to the details connected with this melancholy accident, they cannot separate without stating that it appears there is not sufficient caution given to the engine-drivers working express trains, and that they are intrusted with the exercise of a very large and dangerous discretion; and that there should be a maximum speed which the driver of an engine shall not under any circumstances exceed; and we further desire the coroner to communicate the verdict to the Board of Trade, and request them to bring the subject under the early consideration of Government." We understand that her Majesty the Queen has written, through Colonel Phipps, to the Great Northern Railway officials, inquiring into the cause of the accident.

THE NETHERTON COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The adjourned inquest on the body of George French, the "doggy" or overlooker, at Messrs. Mills, Gworn Colliery, who was killed by an explosion of fire-damp (with some other colliers), as reported in this paper, was resumed at Rowley on Monday. Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector, was examined at great length. On Tuesday the proceedings were closed, and the jury returned as their verdict, "That the death of George French was caused by an explosion of sulphur, which had accumulated in the pit, but what fired it there was no evidence to show. At the same time the manager of the pit was exceedingly blameable for not having carried out Mr. Brough's suggestion for gate-road air."

MURDER AT ABERDEEN.—On Thursday week James Booth, charged with murdering his wife at Oldmeldrum, near Aberdeen, was tried by the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Aberdeen. He pleaded guilty of culpable homicide, but the plea was not accepted, and he was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged at Aberdeen on the 21st inst.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THREE literary "stars" have spoken out upon the Indian question—Sir Archibald Alison, Sir Bulwer Lytton, and Mr. Disraeli. The oration of the second was, as might have been expected, the best. Sir A. Alison, however, was potent in magniloquence, but, as usually happens after one of his speeches, "correspondents" have had to set the historian right in details. Sir Bulwer Lytton spoke with manliness and heartiness, admitted the difficulty of the crisis, but urged that every man whose life had been worthy of note had been incessantly encountering difficulties, and they were not obstacles that should discourage a nation. Mr. Disraeli, of course, found it impossible, even at an agricultural meeting, to abstain from taunts at political adversaries. He regretted that persons in authority had spoken of vengeance on the Indian mutineers, and he trusted that, as a Christian nation, we should think of nothing of the kind. However, it is not unreasonable that Mr. Disraeli, after a recent scoff of his noble leader's, should be desirous to impress upon the public mind that he is "one of the people called Christians." The most sensible thing he said was in reference to the non-sending of ships to India, for, though we own to having seen some few practical difficulties in the course we saw recommended by a provincial contemporary—namely, the surrounding India with our navy, and bombarding until the natives should be extirpated—the presence of a few vessels in Calcutta water would, as Mr. Disraeli says, give comfort and assurance to our countrymen. It may not be amiss to mention here, for the instruction of those who are learning Indian geography, that Port William is not to be regarded as a defence of Calcutta. Were the latter in the hands of mutineers, we are assured by the *Calcutta Englishman* that the fort could do a great deal towards demolishing the city, but for protecting it Port William would be useless, except against very suicidal assailants. This fact gives additional weight to Mr. Disraeli's remarks.

The solemn fast and humiliation, on occasion of the Indian disasters, is fixed for Wednesday, and will, we believe, be more largely observed than is usual in such cases. The religious feelings of the nation are deeply engaged in the crisis; and it is remarkable that to the interposition and protection of Providence our gallant leaders in the East omit no opportunity of making grateful reference. Those who are too much in the habit of looking only to second causes have seen in the marvellous achievements and deliverances of our men in India evidence that the blessing of Heaven has been with the banners of those who fight for the right, and national recognition of this conviction will be made on Wednesday.

We understand that the evidence which would be adduced in the inquest upon those slain in the late terrible railway casualty (by which five persons were killed) might modify the opinion that there was no one to blame in the matter. It now appears that though, in one sense, there was no one to blame, a dangerous rate of travelling is adopted upon the line, and to this the accident would seem to be due. The Great Northern express trains have been celebrated for their "splendid pace," to which we, in common with numerous visitors to the Manchester Exhibition (who are whisked from Cottonopolis to town in less time than it used to take to go to Brighton), can bear grateful testimony. It seems ungracious to complain that the train travels too fast, and, assuredly, this is not a complaint that can be brought against many lines. But to travel sixty miles an hour, though a fine thing, is a thing involving a good deal of peril, and, though the metals are excellent, the engines first rate, and the drivers skilful men, matter has its laws, and oscillation will arise, and then—a coroner's inquest. It will be necessary, we think, with the jury, to have some check upon the meritorious eagerness of the engineers to do the journey well. We do not, however, concur in the opinion of a contemporary that people travel by express without any reason for doing so. A railway journey, except under special circumstances, is a great bore. You see little, you hear a constant and irritating noise, if it is fine weather you get covered with dust until you feel like an animated nutmeg-grater, and if it is cold weather you are stifled, because some male coddle, or more pardonable woman with an infant, insists on having both the windows hermetically sealed. It hurts the eyes to read in a railway (we hope the cheap bookmongers will not bring an action against us for saying so), and as for talking, unless you have your own chosen companion, the chances are that you have to listen to nonsense, or yesterday's paper badly retailed. Well, is it unreasonable that a traveller should desire to have as short a time of this sort of thing as he can, and therefore should take a fast train? All that has to be seen to is that the trains should not be too fast, but, considering the tremendous speed at which the advisers of the most illustrious lady in the land counsel her to travel, mere pace, if uniform, is evidently not the thing to be dreaded.

A very singularly-managed murder has been perpetrated near Stockport. An elderly man, living with his children, was killed in the middle of the night, and his eldest son is in custody on the charge of being the parricide. This son had a story (which may turn out to be true) of having fired a gun at a man seen on the landing, after which, he says, three men ran away. But he mentioned that the man at whom he fired uttered a cry of pain. That he did fire is certain, and the marks of the shots are seen; but it is stated that the line of fire was too high for any of the charge to have struck a man in the situation described by the son. It is at points like these that the best-devised narratives usually break down. The evidence in the case—Henderson is the family name—will, we imagine, be interesting.

Sir Robert Carden has been elected to the coming Lord Mayoralty. His views on the Jew question are not those of the majority of his fellow-citizens; and he is in favour of more stringent enactments against intemperance. It was thought that the Liberal interest and that of the publicans might be largely used against him; but the Livery was indisposed to permit the ordinary routine to be interfered with; and Sir Robert volunteered a declaration in favour, not of Jews, but of beer. Some of the corruption for which the 'long-shore men have a patent (if we are to have a new Reform Bill these gentry should be finally disposed of) was disclosed; but the attempt upon the Mayor-elect's purse was made in vain. One Rose is said to be the corruptionist ringleader, and his vengeance was threatened, but he does not seem to have appeared at Guildhall, and nobody cared to ask "Rosa quo locorum sera moretur."

THE SPARKENHOE FARMERS' CLUB held its annual exhibition of live stock, agricultural produce, farming implements, &c., at Nunceaton, on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th ult. After the judges had completed their arduous task of awarding the prizes, upwards of 700 persons, ladies and gentlemen, sat down to dinner in a spacious pavilion erected for the occasion. Mr. Newdegate, M.P., presided; and among the company were the Countess Howe, Lady Burghersh, Lady Jane Levet, Lady Emily Kingeote, Earl Howe, the Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Curzon, M.P., and other nobilities. On the second day the exhibition was visited by numbers of ladies and gentlemen of the locality, and a large number of the townspeople, who were admitted at a reduction of the charge for admission. At the early part of the day the Nunceaton and Attleborough National Schools, Smith's Charity Schools, &c., boys and girls, were admitted gratis, as were also the adults and boys from the Nunceaton Union. The exhibition passed off exceedingly well, and gave general satisfaction.

MUSIC.

THE performances of English opera (or opera in English) at the Lyceum go on with satisfactory success. "The Crown Diamonds," especially, has drawn excellent houses, and been received with deserved applause. This evening "Norma" is to be produced; and, on Monday, Wallace's "Maritana." Mr. Balfe is busily engaged in the composition of a comic opera for this theatre.

THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE is to be opened on the 3rd of November for a winter season of Italian opera buffa, under the management of Signor Ronzani, director of the Royal Theatre of Turin. A list of the company is published, but as their names are all quite unknown in this country it is unnecessary to repeat them. The repertoire is to be confined to light comic opera, and many pieces of the best composers of the present as well as earlier days are enumerated. We are informed that the subscription is already very promising—boxes for the season having been taken by the Duke and Duchess d'Anguleme; Count de Persigny, the French Minister; Baron and Madame de Bernstorff, the Russian and Austrian Ministers, the Countess Waldegrave, Lady Moleworth, Viscount Chelsea, Baron Rothschild, and other persons of distinction.

MR. COOPER, the celebrated English violinist, whose departure for America we announced a few months ago, made his first appearance at New York on the 17th of August, at a concert in the great hall of the Academy of Music, which is capable of containing 4000 persons. He was received with enthusiasm, and every piece he performed was encored. Miss Milner, who accompanied him on his tour as a vocalist, was also received with distinguished favour.

MR. J. T. COOPER, organist of St. Paul's Church, Islington, has exhibited the powers of the Great Festival Organ at the Crystal Palace on the last three Saturdays. The celebrated chorus from Handel's "Samson," "Fixed in his everlasting seat" (which is particularly suited to prove the powerful tone of the instrument), was encored.

MUSICAL TOURS.—Another company of artists has just been formed by Mr. Beale for the purpose of giving a series of operas in the provinces—some in English and others in Italian. The leading members of the troupe will consist of Madame Gassier, Madame Bruchard, Mr. George Perren, Mons. Berchard, and Mr. Sims Reeves; whilst the operas in which they are to perform will be "La Sonnambula," "The Bohemian Girl," "La Traviata," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Maritana," and "Il Trovatore."

THE THEATRES, &c.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The great theatrical experiment of the week is the revival, on Wednesday, of Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost" at this theatre. This is one of the early plays of Shakespeare which are alleged to be deficient in dramatic interest, and therefore seldom performed. Madame Vestris, during her management of Covent Garden, produced it; but we do not recollect its repetition since. It is, in fact, a literary curiosity, and mainly valuable as illustrating the youth of Shakespeare's genius. We find him here making a drama purely out of his own mind, for no story on which it is founded has yet been discovered; and, trusting, as a young poet might, to his wit and fancy rather than to his table. The play, truly, is a creation out of nothing—made up of an idea and the conceits of a word-trickster, who revels in his privilege, and abuses you for permitting him to exercise it. The dialogue is a scholastic laboratory, where phrases are passed off for thoughts, and verbal exaggeration must be accepted for humour. In the words of the play itself, we are made to "live long on the alms-basket of words."

The comedy is, however, rich in the great diversity of its characters; and the plot is composed entirely of their interplay and mutual action. The scene is laid in Navarre, of which the King has constituted a temporary academy. Here, retiring into a learned solitude, he has dedicated, with his attendant lords, three years to seclusion and to study; vowing that no woman should be admitted to his Court, and other austerities to match. But such vows are difficult to keep, and fortune supplies an obstacle almost on the instant. The daughter of the King of France arrives with an embassy from her father—she is accompanied by her ladies; and the first interview between the monarch and nobles of Navarre and the Princess and her retinue is fatal to the consistency and oaths of the King and his peers. Each of the ladies, in the end, imposes a penalty on her lover for his perjury; and the drama concludes with a sort of pageant, and the famous song of "The Cuckoo," whereupon one of the chief personages remarks that "the words of Mercury are harsher after the songs of Apollo. You, that way; we, this way." And so the curtain falls. Words these, which indicate Shakespeare's own opinion of the merits of this play. They are divided between the logic of wit and the conceits of poetry.

Notwithstanding the deficiency in the dramatic action and interest which mere theatrical censors have denounced in this juvenile drama of a great poet, more judicious critics have admitted the remarkable activity of thought which it displays, and the congruity of its incidents with the manners of the middle ages. These manners suited those of the Elizabethan epoch also; for then, as one of these critics remarks, the English Court was still the foster-mother of the state and the muses; and their courtiers, and men of rank and fashion, affected a display of wit, point, and sententious observation. Of this staple the comic web of the drama is woven. It is an absurd reflection of the constant striving after logical precision, and the subtle opposition of thought, by which the conversation of the age and the preachings of the pulpit were marked. Every conception or image, too, we are told, and know from some of the sermons and romances of the time, was made the most of. The least expected property belonging to it was eagerly seized on for its expression, and was made more absurd by being applied to the most current subjects and occurrences. Our poet shows us that the manner was caught by the most ignorant; after what fashion he exhibits in the character of Costard. The vain and idle, also, affected singularities of style, and frequently applied "examples suited to the gravest propositions and impersonations, or apostrophes to abstract thoughts impersonated, which are in fact the natural language only of the most vehement agitations of the mind," are the mere artifices of ornamental diction; a tendency illustrated by Shakespeare in this play in the character of Armado. The clown, on occasion of the present revival, was played by Mr. Lewis Hall with his accustomed humour. The cockcomb was superbly impersonated by Mr. Phelps himself. The latter was admirably supported by a young lady, Miss Rose Williams, whose portrait of *Moth*, his page, was a little marvel. The play, in other respects, had been judiciously cast. Mr. Kay's courtier, *Boyet*, deserves the first place in the roll of commendation. Mr. Marston's *Biron* was excellent. Miss Fitzpatrick, in *Rosaline*, was brilliant; and Mrs. C. Young supported the French Princess with a pleasing vivacity. Nor must we forget the *Holofernes*, the pedant, of Mr. Williams, or the *Jaquenetta* of Miss Travers.

It only remains to add that the scenery, painted by Mr. C. S. James, chiefly of the sylvan kind, with garden waterfalls and courtly pavilions, is exceedingly beautiful; and that the costumes are remarkably gorgeous. As a series of pictures along the representation is charming, and commanded the plaudits of a crowded house; and doubtless will attract for this theatre.

SURREY.—This theatre on Monday made a sensation with a new drama founded on M. Dumas' "Catherine Howard," entitled "Ambition; or, the Throne and the Tomb." The criminal wife of Henry VIII. is not painted in flattering colours; and, indeed, is portrayed after the likeness of *Elfrida*, who forsook domestic felicity for the anxieties of a throne. Her story is stated to have fired the brain of Catherine Howard, and engendered in her mind that ambition which rendered her discontented as the Countess of Derby, and would not let her rest till she became Queen of England. To save her from the designs of Henry her husband administers to her a narcotic, that the tyrant may suppose her dead, and has her entombed in the family vault; when this expedient fails him, he submits to the same process himself. To his faithless wife he intrusts the key of the tomb, when she, however, throws from the palace window into the Thames, thus leaving him to perish. A more faithful mistress sees to his deliverance; and thus he lives to haunt the guilty Queen; to involve her in the charge of adultery; and to set the part of her headman. Previous to performing this dreadful office he takes poison, which prematurely renders him incapable; when his place is supplied by the regular executioner, who had fled from his duty, but has been intercepted, and compelled to do his dreadful task. The various passions of the *Earl of Derby* were powerfully illustrated by Mr. Creswick, who made his first appearance for the dramatic season in the character. The scenery is very picturesque, and the entire performance most complete and accurate. The play was deservedly successful.

STANDARD.—On Saturday, the 25th inst., "Love in a Village" and "The Waterman" were given for the benefit, and last night of the engagement, of Mr. Sims Reeves, the house being crowded to overflowing. The part of *Rosetta* was sung by Mrs. Sims Reeves with all the refinement and *nocturne* for which she is well known. Mr. Reeves represented *Hamlet* in a manner which we doubt has been excelled, if equalled, in the present century. He sang, amongst other songs, "We all love a pretty girl under the rose," so genially, and with such admirable expression, that there was no resisting the unanimous demand for its repetition; and, for a finale to the operetta, he interpreted Frank Morris' new popular ballad, the poetry by Charles Mackay, "Who shall be fairest?" and, notwithstanding the curtain had fallen, the enthusiasm of the audience was such that it was again raised, and "Who shall be fairest?" once more sung; to, if possible, greater excitement. We have reason to believe that Mr. Douglass, the spirited manager of this theatre, is well pleased with the result of the engagement.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 35 feet above level of sea, corrected for temperature and reduced.	Thermometer. Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adjusted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wind.	Force of Wind (0-10).	Rain in inches.
Sept. 24	29.886	70.5	45.4	59.8	60.8	57.8	68.9	68.0	E. S. S.	6	0.143
" 25	29.813	66.6	53.1	60.3	63.0	61.8	66.3	63.7	S.	10	0.126
" 26	29.935	65.0	48.6	56.3	56.8	53.5	63.6	56.5	N.W. S.W.	7	0.080
" 27	29.836	66.8	50.1	59.3	62.1	62.1	65.7	57.5	S.	6	0.090
" 28	29.822	62.7	54.0	57.0	58.6	56.4	62.2	54.4	W.	10	0.036
" 29	30.106	67.2	41.0	55.5	55.8	54.3	64.8	59.2	N. S. S.	6	0.080
" 30	30.062	66.6	41.3	55.7	57.1	54.8	64.8	57.5	S.E.	6	0.090
Means	29.923	66.3	47.6	57.7	59.2	57.5	65.2	57.8			0.059

The range of temperature during the week was 29.4 deg. A slight storm occurred at 2 p.m. of the 24th, when three peals of thunder were heard, and the rain was rather heavy. Thunder was again heard at 1 p.m. of the 25th, and rain falling; a very heavy shower likewise occurred at 5 p.m. Rain was again falling at 8.30 a.m. of the 26th. A faint solar halo was seen at 3 p.m. of the 26th, and a halo was visible round the moon at 9 p.m. of the 26th. The wind was high on the night of the 26th and morning of the 27th. The sky has been generally clear during the evenings and nights, and several meteors have been seen. An appearance of hoar frost was noticed on the morning of the 27th, and dew has been falling heavily.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Reduced.	Thermometer. Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum at 10 A.M.	Minimum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Force of Wind.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Rain in 24 hours.	Rain in 34 hours.
Sept. 23	29.977	58.0	48.8	76	2	52.0	65.0	E. S. S.	290	0.000	2.90	0.000
" 24	29.966	61.1	52.4	86	2	52.0	60.0	S. S. W.	290	0.000	2.90	0.000
" 25	29.937	60.1	58.8	76	9	55.1	68.5	S. W. S. W.	102	1.32	1.02	1.32
" 26	29.839	56.8	51.4	91	3	51.4	60.8	S. S. W.	115	1.30	1.01	1.30
" 27	29.862	60.3	59.0	88	9	52.3	67.5	S. S. W.	337	0.01	3.37	0.01
" 28	29.892	54.6	51.4	97	5	52.3	60.5	N. S. S.	85	1.71	0.85	1.71
" 29	30.110	63.7	48.6	84	1	41.7	60.0	S. S. E.	86	0.01	0.86	0.01

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

SKETCHES IN MANILLA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent. Concluded from page 315.)

We have had several earthquakes, but the houses are generally so built that they can't possibly fall. The rain is now unceasing—morning, noon, and night—thunder, lightning, wind, and deluge. We are in a regular lake; yet, thanks to our temperate diet and total abstinence from almost everything except tea, we feel in good condition. How different from what I felt at Hong-Kong, with the late dinner, heavy, soporific wines, and pale ale! The officers are nearly always ill. I am sure it is nothing else than the way they live. I have quite altered my diet; and never, even in Europe did I feel stronger, or possess such health. In the morning at six I take tea without milk or sugar, and bread without butter; nothing to eat or drink till breakfast, at twelve; then tea, fish, rice, and eggs; and at six—tea, water, rice, fowl, and eggs, sometimes a few plantains. That's all I eat, and never know what it is to be thirsty between meals. Since I have adopted this simple fare I have never been too hot, never felt weak, and enjoy everything; yet when I go out and have to sit long at table, and drink sherry, I feel exactly as I did in China.

The Indians are the greatest natural philosophers in the world. They have no cares; they never think beyond the day: they neither love nor hate; jealousy is unknown. If you treat them well, they don't care: if you treat them badly, they are indifferent. As to saving money, they never do such a thing: always in debt, always happy, never troubling their heads about anything but cock-fighting. Last year the hurricane blew down a number of huts; and, provided it was possible to live in them without rebuilding them, they have done so rather than take the trouble to do so. You see whole families living just under a roof which has fallen to the ground.

The Chinese are the exact reverse of these fellows in everything but one, and in that they are alike—namely, the perfect apathy to death. An Indian will go to be garrotted with a sangfroid that is strange to witness—a Chinaman to have his head off the same; but in every other respect they are night and day. Chinamen are saving, industrious, not fond of the present moment, but making money their idol. Neat in all they do, they are fond of order; quick as lightning at understanding anything you tell them. If you want anything here, go to a Chinaman's shop: if he has not got it he will get it for you. An Indian would not trouble himself. You see Chinamen everywhere selling chow-chow, for the people, even far in the interior. With all their faults the Chinese are a wonderful people, whatever may be said of them; though, for my own part, I like the insouciant Indians, being more of my temperament, as I have not the money-making love of Chinamen, Yankees, and Englishmen, who all three have points of close resemblance—colonists and merchants. We see enough drunken English and American black-guard sailors in Hong-Kong to make any Chinaman despise us; and, certainly, in Hong-Kong are not assembled the choicest specimens of Chinamen; but even the worst of them is more of a gentleman than many a sailor. The Indians here despise the Chinamen, for they have all the trade. Well, this Manila is the paradise of the East, there is no doubt of it, and, for an artist, the first place in the world to study nature; for there is nothing that is not picturesque, from your water-turtle to the roof of your house; and I leave it with regret. However, I would not have missed seeing it for worlds, for the pictures one can make from the scenery are legion.

(Our Correspondent's two illustrations are—1. What he terms an

S K E T C H E S I N M A N I L A .



A MACADAMISED ROAD IN MANILLA.

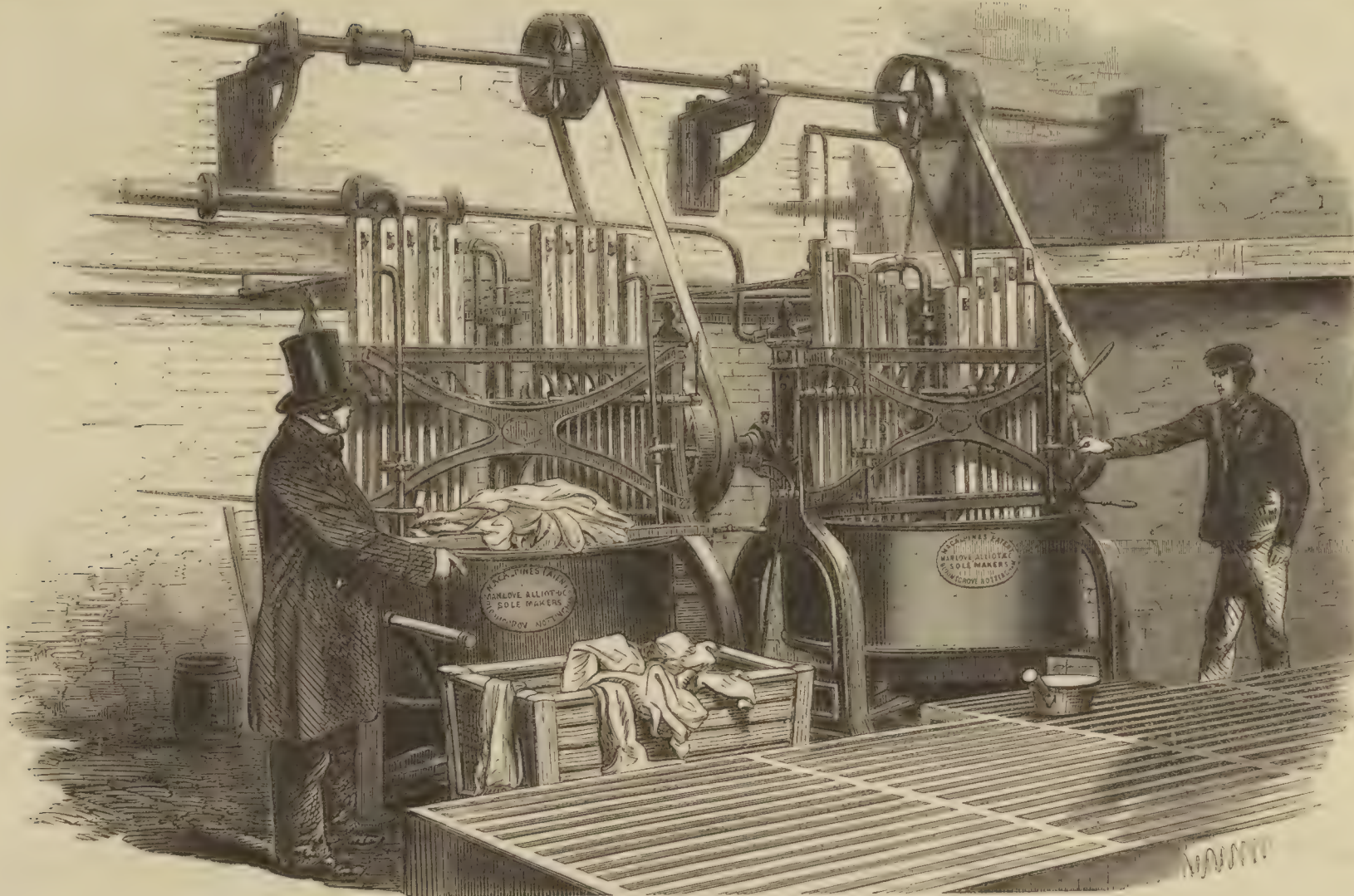
Indian macadamised road. "Such roads, if they had been covered with bits of rock, loose stones, sharp stones, and pointed stones, to prevent the advance of an army, could not have been more effectual.

In the almost perpendicular descents, walking on foot was almost impossible, and how the poor beast got down I can't understand; and yet we saw Indian women riding up and down. How beauti-

fully these women generally sit on the wrong side of the saddle! ' The second illustration is a luxurious After-breakfast Scene in Manilla.)



AFTER BREAKFAST IN MANILLA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



STEAM-WASHING MACHINERY AT ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.

STEAM-WASHING MACHINERY AT ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.

ABOUT twelve months ago the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras, finding the then existing laundry arrangements very defective, decided on erecting a new laundry at the rear of the house, and on adopting the best description of washing machinery they could meet with. Inquiries were made, advertisements issued requesting patentees to forward descriptions of their machinery, and every step taken to obtain information on the subject. The result was the adoption of Macalpine's Washing-machines and Manlove's dash-wheel and hydro-extractor,—all to be driven by steam-power.

The number of inmates of the house varies from 1500 to nearly 1900, of whom about 200 are occupants of the sick wards, some sixty or seventy lunatics and idiots, and about 1000 infirm and helpless aged persons. To supply these inmates there are more than 8000 articles to be washed every week. The machinery does this work most perfectly in four days each week.

The washing-machine is a circular iron vessel turning on a central shaft, with a "ratchet" or intermittent motion. There is a false perforated bottom on which the clothes rest. Across the vessel a number of wooden beaters are suspended in a horizontal frame attached to the central shaft. While the vessel is moving round these beaters or

"dollies" are raised. During the momentary cessation of motion in the vessel they fall upon the clothes. While the "dollies" are rising the clothes become saturated with the strong ley or suds contained in the vessel. The fall of the "dollies" drives out from the clothes the suds, and therewith the impurities also, which fall below the perforated bottom. This process continues ten minutes, or as much longer as may be occasionally necessary. During the process the water in which the clothes are immersed is kept boiling by the introduction of steam through the central shaft. By the simple intermittent motion given to the vessel the finest muslin may be washed without the slightest injury or abrasion of the texture.

The articles washed consist of every description of clothing and linen—rugs, blankets, caps, sheets, bed-ticks, lace collars, and other articles required by the inmates and officials.

The Dash-wheel or Rinsing-Machine is a hollow flat cylinder revolving on its axis, and divided into compartments. The clothes, when cleansed, are placed in the several compartments of the wheel, into which jets of water are discharged while the wheel is rapidly revolving. The clothes are then tossed from side to side, being at the same time exposed to the cleansing and rinsing action of the jets of clean water, provision being made for the rapid escape of the water.

The Hydro-Extractor consists of a wire cylinder caused to rotate at a great velocity—900 revolutions per minute—into which the wet clothes are placed; when the cylinder acquires centrifugal force sufficient to throw off so much of the moisture that when taken from the machine it is impossible for a strong man to "wring" a drop of water from the clothes, or even from blankets. Attached to the laundry are drying-rooms heated by steam passing through a series of pipes under an open batten floor.

By simple and ingenious means the supply of cold air and the escape of the heated air can be controlled to a nicety, and a constant upward current of heated air can be maintained until the clothes are not only dried but sweetened. These drying-rooms render the laundry operations independent of the weather.

The whole arrangement has been carried out, under the instructions of the directors, by Mr. W. B. Scott, the chief surveyor to the vestry, in a most able manner.

The same class of machinery has been erected at the Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park (where the washing is done for all the metropolitan barracks), at the Nottingham Union Workhouse, at several bleachworks in Scotland, at Aldershot Camp, at Portsmouth, at Birmingham, and many other places.

During the late war, two of the machines were sent out and erected at the hospital in Smyrna, and subsequently removed to Scutari, where they were much approved of by Miss Nightingale.

GRAND JUNCTION WATER-WORKS.

THE Grand Junction Water Company, who, it will be remembered, completed their new works at Hampton in the autumn of 1855 (of which an account appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Jan. 25, 1855), have recently erected additional works at Campden-hill, Kensington, to supply their high-level district in the north-west portion of the metropolis. These works consist of a covered reservoir to contain 10,000,000 gallons, an engine-house for three pumping-engines of 150-horse power each, a boiler-house for nine boilers, large coal store and workshops, and the campanile tower, which forms so conspicuous an object in the neighbourhood. This tower is 350 feet above Trinity high-water mark, and contains a large staccopipe, over which the water is forced for the high-level supply.

The contractor for covering the reservoir and for the buildings was Mr. Aird, of Southwark. The engines are on the direct-acting principle, and were manufactured by Messrs. Harvey, of Hayle, Cornwall. The works were designed and carried out under the direction of Mr. Quick, the company's engineer. The total amount expended by this company, to comply with the requirements of the Metropolis Water Act of 1852, is little short of £250,000.

"DR. JOHNSON'S STAIRCASE," INNER TEMPLE-LANE.

AMIDST all the celebrities who have shed lustre upon the social life of our metropolis and its enjoyments, there is not a more faithful lover of London than Dr. Johnson. His several residences, and the portion of his long life which he passed in each of them, are minutely recorded; so that we cannot lose one of them without feeling that we have parted with a place hallowed as the abode of genius and the resort of men of letters. Such is No. 1, Inner Temple-lane, where, in the first-floor chambers, Johnson lived from 1760 to 1765. The house was sold on Thursday last by order of the Benchers, to be pulled down. There is no query as to the accredited interest of the place, and to proclaim the identity on the acronim of the doorway was written "Dr. Johnson's Staircase." The over-door, as the headway is called, is a bold piece of carving. There is nothing remarkable in the staircase itself, but we cannot look at it without remembering that here Goldsmith, Reynolds, Boswell, and a host of their literary contemporaries, visited Johnson. Johnson removed here from Staple Inn in 1760; here he probably

wrote his "Address of the Painters to George III., on his Accession to the Throne of these Kingdoms;" and, for Mr. Barretti, the dedication of his Italian and English Dictionary. Boswell tells us that Johnson was now either very idle, or very busy with his Shakspeare, for he could find no other public composition by him, except an Introduction to the Proceedings of the Committee for the Clothing of the French Prisoners; and an account which he gave in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of Mr. Tytler's able vindication of Mary Queen of Scots. In this year (1760) Boswell could not discover that Johnson had written a single private letter to any of his friends; but that he meditated writing a history of the recent successes of the British arms is inferred from a memorandum found among his papers, Sept. 18, "Send for books for Hist. of War." In 1761 Johnson appears to have done little. "He was still, no doubt," says Boswell, "proceeding in his edition of Shakspeare; but what advances he made in it cannot be ascertained. He certainly was at this time not active; for in his scrupulous examination of himself on Easter-eve he laments, in his too rigorous mode of censuring his own conduct, that his life, since the communion of the preceding Easter, had been 'dissipated and useless.'" He appears to have much frequented the theatre about this time, as we gather from the following passage in a letter addressed by Johnson to his friend Barretti, at Milan, dated June 10, 1761:—

I know my Barretti will not be satisfied with a letter in which I give him no account of myself; yet what account shall I give him? I have not, since the day of our separation, suffered or done anything considerable. The only change in my way of life is that I have frequented the theatre more than in former seasons. But I have gone thither only to escape from myself. We have had many new farces, and the comedy called "The Jealous Wife," which, though not written with much genius, was yet so well adapted to the stage, and so well exhibited by the actors, that it was crowded for near twenty nights.

Next year George III. granted Johnson a pension of £300 a year, and



"DR. JOHNSON'S STAIRCASE," INNER TEMPLE-LANE.



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WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, submit for selection a stock of first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES. Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound £4 14 6

Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped £4 14 6

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Ditto, with richly-engraved case 12 12 0

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Any Watch selected from the list will be packed and sent free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon receipt of a remittance of the amount.

ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR." in the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years, the Ship's Time was kept by one of JONES'S Levers, all other watches on board having stopped. In Silver, £4 4s.; in Gold, £10 10s.; at the Manufactory, 78, Strand (opposite Somerset House).—Read JONES'S "Sketch of Watch Work." Sent free for a 3d. stamp.

DIAMONDS, Plate, Pearls, and Precious Stones PURCHASED for Cash, at their full value, by W. B. and A. ROWLANDS, Jewellers, 140, Regent-street.

SILVER PLATE, New and Secondhand.—A Pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis; or will be sent, post-free, if applied for by letter.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY and ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.—Messrs. MAPPIN (BROTHERS), Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their Town and Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London-bridge, contain by far the largest Stock of CUTLERY and ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queens' Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks, Ivory Table Knives, Full Size Folding Pattern, full size Balance Handles, which cannot possibly become loose. Per Doz.

Table Forks 3s. 0d. Table Knives 2s. 0d.

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Ring 11 0 Messrs. Mappin (Bros.) respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and low price, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving additions of new designs, free on application.

Mappin (Bros.), 7 and 8, King William-street, London-bridge. Manufactory, Queens' Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

BABIES' WHITE CASHMERE CLOAKS, One Guinea. Hood, Half-a-Guinea. 53, Baker-street (near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition). Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES, Two-and-a-half Guinea. Baskets to match, One Guinea. 53, Baker-street. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

MARRIAGE OUTFITS, Complete. Cotton Hosiery, 3s. 6d. White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea. Real Balbriggan Hosiery. 53, Baker-street. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS, Chamolse Leather, with black feet. 53, Baker-street (near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition). W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

LINSEY-WOOLSEY RIDING HABITS For Little Girls, 2s. Guinea. Ladies' Riding Habits, 5s. to 8s. Guinea. 53, Baker-street. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—Baby Linen and Ladies' Under-clothing Warehouse. Outfits for India and the Colonies. An illustrated price-list sent free upon application, and a saving of 25 per cent guaranteed to the purchaser. W. H. TURNER, 68, 69, 70, and 89, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, E.C.

CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—Baby Linen and Ladies' Under-clothing Warehouse. Ladies' Paris-made stays, 3s. 11d. per pair; and the newly-invented Ladies' Corsets, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d., not obtainable elsewhere. An illustrated price-list sent free on application. W. H. TURNER, 68, 69, 70, and 89, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, E.C.

SILKS and VELVETS, COMPTON HOUSE, SOHO. In consequence of a crisis in America, Silks in London have fallen considerably in price. W. H. Turner and Co. have taken advantage of the circumstances, and have bought largely in the market, both in France and Lyons, silks, which enable them to offer the Novelties of the season, and French Silks of every description, at 20 per Cent under the usual prices.

Ladies are invited to see their new splendid selection of Paris Mantles and Cloaks, for the Winter, at 41, 43, 45, Old Compton-street, Firth-street, Soho.

300 DOZEN BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, all at 2s. 3d. per pair, or 25s. 6d. the dozen, worth 35s. All Colours for the Autumn. A Sample Pair sent by post for 25 stamps. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street. For a short time only.

FINEST FRENCH MERINOS, 2s. 9d., worth 3s. 9d.; same cloth as last year. Linseys, &c., very cheap. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

THE REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!!! VERY BEST QUALITY. One Shilling and Sixpence per Pair. Are the most Beautiful Gloves to be procured at ANY PRICE!!!

Already so much appreciated for their Brilliance of Colours, Perfection of Cut, Elasticity and Softness, In every Size and New Colour for Autumn. Address—RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London. N.B.—Sample Pairs

THE LIVERPOOL PILOT - BOATS.

The Pilot-boats of Liverpool are among, if not, the finest in the world, and equal to many a first-class yacht. Some thirty or more years ago they were little better than large-sized fishing-boats, but have wonderfully improved since then.

They are twelve in number, and range in length from fifty to seventy feet, more or less, and in tonnage from fifty to upwards of a hundred tons; and carry from fifteen to twenty hands each, including masters (for there are two, first and second), journeymen, and apprentices.

There are two cruising-grounds, viz.—the Hoylake and Westward Stations—the former fifteen to twenty and the latter above sixty miles from Liverpool. From Point Lynas to Holyhead—some few miles—constitutes the Western Station. There are always six in dock, and an equal number at sea—two on the Hoylake and the remaining four on the Westward Station.

The mode in which they go to work is this:—A boat leaves the dock with her crew on board (or, as she proceeds to sea, takes them from outward-bound ships), and arrives on the Hoylake Station second in turn. When the boat before her has finished she then becomes first in turn, and boards all her hands. The vessels that they board on this station consist of coasting vessels, steamers, &c., and sometimes foreign vessels which have passed the Western boats in the nighttime. She then proceeds to Liverpool for her hands, and departs the same or next tide for the Western Station; unless, as is generally the case, her hands come down to her on the station in another boat or a tug. She then makes the best of her way west, and arrives on the station fourth in turn; when the other three boats finish, she then becomes first in turn. She then boards all hands but two (unlicensed apprentices, which work the boat, excepted), which she puts on board of the boat taking her place. She then proceeds to Liverpool, in charge of the master and apprentices (the master never going on board a vessel except in case of urgent necessity), and remains in dock till the boat comes up that sends her out.

Originally they were all cutters, but within the last five years they have got six schooners; so that there are an equal number of schooners and cutters. The first schooner, No. 6, was launched 9th June, 1852.

A good westerly wind gives them plenty to do, whereas a prevalence of easterly winds keeps the ships knocking about in the Channel; and consequently their cruise is prolonged. The wisdom of having so many boats on the station at once will easily be understood—in case of a crowd of vessels coming up there is always a boat ready to take the other's place. The boats in dock are also kept in readiness to go to sea. There is also great wisdom in having two masters; for, while one is at sea with the boat, the other attends to the business of that boat on shore.

The committee is composed of half a dozen (or more) of the principal shipowners in the port; there are also a superintendent and a treasurer attached; and it is altogether as well-conducted and as well-regulated as any like establishment in the world.



HOISTING PILOT ON BOARD IN HEAVY WEATHER.

The boats are on their several stations in all weathers, blow high or blow low; and the pilot's life is an arduous one, and extremely dangerous at times. One of the many dangers to which they are subject is boarding vessels in a heavy sea with the punt. When there is a very heavy sea on, one in which a punt could not live, they board the ship with the big boat, which is done in this manner:—The pilot-boat approaches the ship on the lee side within a yard or two, or as near as she dare; a line is then passed from the deck of the ship through a block on the lower yardarm, and made fast to the pilot's body, who, watching the opportunity, either jumps or is swung on board.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—(From the *Boston Guardian*.—General Havelock to whose name we point with pride, is descended from a family celebrated in the annals of Grimsby. Grime, said to have been a fisherman, is reported to have saved from the perils of shipwreck a young man named Havelock, a son of Guthram, King of Denmark, who, being afterwards conveyed to the British Court, made such a favourable representa-

tion of the services of his preserver that many privileges were conferred upon the town, which he is said to have founded; and, at length, according to some authorities, Havelock, his protégé, received the King's daughter in marriage, and the Danish Monarch granted an immunity from all tolls and dues at the port of Elsinore to every individual burgher of Grimsby. Doubts have been expressed of the correctness of the above, but one of the ancient seals of the borough (of the tenth century) corroborates the most important passages in this history. On this seal is represented the gigantic figure of a man, brandishing a drawn sword in his right hand, and bearing on his left arm a circular target. The word "Gryem," which is inscribed near him, indicates that this is the identical person named in the foregoing legend, for he is represented as being tall and majestic in stature. On his right hand is portrayed a youth, with a crown over his head, to denote his Royal extraction, and near him the word "Havloc." On the other hand is represented a female figure, crowned with a regal diadem, whom, by the inscription round her person, we discover to be Goldeburgh, the young Princess, who is said to have been married to Haveloc. We have given the supposed origin of the family, but whether the whole circumstances with it are correct or not would be difficult to decide. It is presumed that some member of the family of this said Haveloc settled down at Sunderland. The present subject of our notice is the offspring of a family there who trace their lineage to a remote date, at which time they were a family of note in Grimsby.

The experimental trial of the monster mortar, constructed from a design by Lord Palmerston, has been postponed until next week, when Lord Panmure and other distinguished visitors are expected. With the aid of Boydell's endless railway the huge mortar has been conveyed to the lower practice range, Plumstead, and the most complete arrangements for the experiments have been made under the direction of the Select Committee of Royal Artillery Officers.

GENERAL HAVELOCK, K.C.B. We understand that the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that Major-General Havelock shall be promoted to the honour of being a Knight Commander of the Order.—*Globe*.

Bath; and that those other distinguished officers, Wilson, Neill, Chamberlayne, Nicholson, and Van Cortland, shall be made Companions of the Order.—*Globe*.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—Seventy-seven vessels have already sailed for India since the news of the revolt first reached home, conveying to the assistance of our countrymen a force of 29,935 men of all ranks of Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery; and a further force of 5000 men of the Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, and Field Train will embark almost immediately for the same destination. As the vessels which first left these shores have now been out close upon ninety days, we may calculate with some degree of certainty that, in addition to the 14,000 reinforcements already landed at Calcutta from China, the Cape, and the Mauritius, relief from England will now be daily arriving; and that during October a force of over 9000 men will be landed and sent up the country, to be followed in November by nearly 19,000 men, and in the following month by 18,000 more, including the 5000 now embarking; so that by the close of the year we shall have increased the British force in India by at least 48,000 well-seasoned and disciplined troops of every arm in the service.—*Thacker's Overland Mail*.



PILOT SERVICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: LIVERPOOL PILOT CRAFT.

PUBLIC MONIES.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

THE Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public Monies has been published within the last ten days. It suggests several important alterations in the mode of keeping the public accounts, all tending to give the House of Commons more complete information as to the expenditure in detail of the supplies granted to the Crown. The evidence collected by the Committee was published some months ago, and the Report is professedly based upon it; but the mass of valuable information in the Blue Book had already convinced many thoughtful men of the necessity of a thorough reformation of the national accounts. Before commenting on the suggestions of the Committee we must explain, on the authority of the witnesses examined during the inquiry, the plan and practice of the public accounts as they at present exist.

The collectors of revenue all over the country transmit the money to the departments (Excise, Post Office, Customs, &c.) under which they are respectively placed. The heads of those offices send the money to the Bank of England, notifying daily to the Comptroller of the Exchequer the sums thus placed to the account of the Exchequer. The funds for the public service being thus supplied, the next question is the disposal of them. The only authority which has the disposing power is the Parliament. Early in the Session a Ways and Means Act is passed, granting to the Crown a certain sum of money. The Minister next asks the House of Commons for what are called Votes of Supply for particular purposes, the amounts of those separate votes within the amount granted in gross by the Ways and Means Act. As soon as the votes are passed by the Commons the money in the Bank of England is applicable to the purposes specified in the votes. The following forms are, however, necessary in applying the money:—1. The Treasury sends a Royal order and warrant to the Comptroller of the Exchequer, directing him to give a credit to the Paymaster-General for a particular sum to be applied to a specified service. 2. The Comptroller, who is responsible to Parliament, notes whether the sum demanded does not exceed the sum voted by Parliament for the service named, and, finding that it does not, authorises the Bank of England to credit the Paymaster-General for the sum demanded. (As regards the charges on the Consolidated Fund which are not voted year by year, the Comptroller has not the same information to guide him, but he can look back and find that the charge is usual, or has been imposed by Act of Parliament.) 3. The Treasury sends a warrant direct to the Paymaster-General requiring him to pay the money on account of the service specified to the person named in the warrant. 4. The Paymaster-General then gives cheques on the Bank, and the money is paid.

In this series of concerted actions and concurrent checks the Comptroller of the Exchequer is supposed to represent Parliament, which voted the money; and the Treasury represents the Executive Government, to whom the money is voted. The Exchequer, if true to its constitutional character, should "control" the Treasury; but in fact the office of the Comptroller affords no real control, no effective check, upon the Executive. The present action of the Comptroller simply consists in seeing that the issues of money are appropriated to their proper votes; but as regards the application or expenditure of the money he has no knowledge, and, of course, possesses no control. For instance, the Comptroller sees that the Paymaster-General gets no higher credit "on account of the militia" than that voted by Parliament; but the Treasury, after drawing £3,000,000 or £1,000,000 "on account of the Militia," could apply one-half of it to the army—a misapplication that might at some possible crises of our history be very important. The office of Comptroller was established in 1834 in place of the old Exchequer Office, and Lord Montagu is the present Comptroller. His evidence before this Committee presents a full-length portrait of the office. He explains the extent of its knowledge in a few words, and takes pains to tell us the extent of its ignorance. It knows the amounts of the Parliamentary votes, of the revenue paid in to the Bank, and of the Treasury demands; but what sums of money are retained in the hands of receivers of the revenue, what moneys come into hands of the Treasury by way of repayments of advances from one department to another, how the moneys granted on Treasury demands are expended—all these points of interest to an official appointed by Parliament to "control" our financial system are entirely unknown to the Comptroller of the Exchequer. We have from Lord Montagu's own lips a rather sweeping confession of the state of ignorance in which he is placed. He is asked:—

Practically you have no information now of what passes in the Pay office?

And he answers:—

None whatever, except as relating to the immediate concerns of my own department: as to what they do with the money when carried to their drawing accounts I know nothing; they may have in their hands money to any extent on the cash account, or employed for unauthorised purposes, which is, practically speaking, received by them for the Exchequer. I know nothing about it; I have not the power of calling it up; but, as I have stated, I do know that this money is delayed much longer in its progress to the Exchequer under the present than under the old system, and during that time those moneys are at the absolute control of the Paymaster. This evidently requires correction (Question 3126).

While his knowledge is thus limited, and his ignorance extensive, the Comptroller has duties corresponding with his knowledge, and an absence of responsibility as wide as his want of information. Lord Montagu is asked:—

With regard to those sums which have been placed under the Paymaster's control upon Exchequer credits from the Exchequer, is there any control in the Exchequer upon those sums after the credits have been granted?

He answers:—

None whatever (Question 556).

Lord Montagu proceeds to point out the consequences, as he thinks, of the want of proper control. He plainly accuses the Treasury of misapplication of the public money—a misapplication he has ascertained not as Comptroller, but as one of the public. The Treasury "in many instances pays money, without legal authority to pay it, and applies it to purposes foreign to that for which it is appropriated." (Question 2787.) In answer to another question, after disclaiming any imputation of embezzlement for private purposes, the Comptroller says:—"If you ask me whether the Paymaster applies money for purposes unauthorised by law, diverting that money from the legal purposes for which it was issued, and to which he was bound by the Exchequer and the Appropriation Act to limit the expenditure—that, I say, takes place every day; and such is the statement of Sir Charles Trevelyan and the admission of Mr. Anderson." (Question 2789.)

Our financial system, viewed in its details, reminds one of the fairy tale of the child who received many blessings, each of which some enemy qualified by a special curse. Each department of our financial administration has had its duties devised with the best intentions, and on a good theory; but some malignant influence practically spoils the design. With Parliament voting the money in detail, with a Comptroller of the Exchequer to watch its issue, and with an Audit Office to examine the details of expenditure, it would seem that we had secured all the necessary checks to preclude or detect improper expenditure. The working of the system destroys the theory. The House, as we all know, gets over a large amount of money votes after midnight, with perhaps thirty members in the House—one third Ministerial, one third drowsy, and the remainder vainly endeavouring to follow the rapid technicalities of the Secretary of the Treasury. To counteract the deficiencies of this midnight voting of the public money Parliament has established a Comptroller of the Exchequer independent of the Treasury. This independence is excellent; but, as we have stated, the "control" is limited to a registration of votes and issues, while the office is powerless to prevent misapplication of money. (It is also useful to note that the Exchequer is influential in delaying business and complicating accounts, combining as it now stands ancient obstructiveness with modern "routine"—tally-sticks tied up with red tape.)

It will then be asked does not the Audit Office, in its examination of the actual expenditure, afford a sufficient check on malversation of the public money? But a consideration of the system of that office exposes its utter inefficiency for that purpose. The ideal of a National Audit Office (as a stranger might suppose it to exist in England today) is briefly indicated. It is a board of "grave and reverend

seigniors" responsible to Parliament, and registering the votes of money granted by that authority. It is independent of the Executive Government. Its special duty is to watch that the public money is expended for the purposes specified by Parliament. It is inspired by true principles of account and guided by great laws suited to a constitutional system. It is the honourable means of giving to the Crown, the Parliament, and the public the satisfactory assurance that the money granted by Parliament has been duly applied. It is, in short, the registrar and certifier of a correct national account—the sun and centre of a regulated financial system. But the present Audit Office falls short in every characteristic we have stated. It takes no account of the Miscellaneous Parliamentary votes. It has no direct or immediate relation with the office of the Comptroller of the Exchequer (it receives from him, indeed, as a matter of routine, a quarterly account, which is not even audited). But, to complete its inefficiency as an audit office, it is subordinate to the Treasury—subordinate to the office which expends the public money, and whose actions and accounts it is supposed to examine and expose! The work of the Audit Office is continuously, almost daily, regulated by communications from the Treasury. The Treasury, for instance, can direct the Audit Office to "pass" a certain expenditure "with account" or "without account," or can, in special cases, direct a relaxation of those principles of proper audit which even the humble Audit Office endeavours sometimes to enforce. The Treasury does not direct any general relaxation of the audit—that might open a door to misapplications not directed by itself. But when the Audit Office points out expenditure not authorised by Act of Parliament, nor even previously sanctioned by the Treasury itself, the Treasury can, for some reserved reason of its own, direct the auditors to "pass" the account. These special relaxations demoralise individual inspectors and examiners. They will not often take the trouble of repeating objections that have been frequently set aside; they are too apt to imitate their lords of the Treasury and "better the example" of a relaxed audit. The objectionable items thus passed do not constitute cases of fraud; they are expenditure of public money for public purposes, but expenditure unauthorised, and often extravagant. It will thus be seen that the Audit Office has as much power to deter by detection improper expenditure as the junior partner Bates had to check Sir John Dean Paul. The consequences are, an audit delayed for years as to particular departments, capricious and minute on occasional accounts, detecting the subtraction of sixpence, and passing at a word from the Treasury, or the apprehension of a Treasury rebuke, thousands of pounds expended without the authority of Parliament.

Thus the merits and defects of our system of finance are balanced and divided among the three authorities supposed to guard the public purse. The Parliament has complete power and full information, but it cannot of itself concentrate authority nor master details. The Comptroller of the Exchequer has independence and authority over the accounts in gross, but he has no knowledge or authority as to the expenditure. The Audit Office has a minute knowledge of the expenditure, but, subordinate to the Treasury, it has no authority to expose misapplication.

THE STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS OF FAIRFORD CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In your last impression, under the title of "Nooks and Corners of Old England," there is a notice of Fairford, and some mention of the exceedingly interesting stained-glass windows in the church. I possess a thin quarto pamphlet, entitled "An Account of the Parish of Fairford, with a particular description of the stained-glass in the windows of the Church," published in London, 1791, in which the statement quoted by your Correspondent from "Rudder's 'History of Gloucestershire,'" to the effect that the figures were designed by Albert Durer, is thus referred to:—"The designs are attributed to Albert Durer, but it is improbable that at the age of twenty years he could have attained such proficiency; for he was born in 1471, and the glass was taken in 1492. Who was the real artist is a circumstance involved in some obscurity. Neither Luca van Leyden nor Goltzius could have been employed, as they both flourished after the church was finished; but for which the extreme resemblance to the style of the well-known etchings of these masters would induce us to attribute this beautiful work to them. May we be allowed a conjecture that the designer was Francesco Francia, who was born at Bologna in 1450, where he lived till 1518, peculiarly eminent in the art of encaustic painting?"

There are twenty-eight windows, and the subjects represent the principal events in the Life of Our Saviour, and portraits of the Apostles. In one of the windows, where the apparition of our Lord to the Blessed Virgin is represented, there is a fine perspective view of Jerusalem from the garden, and a Flemish castle of three towers is introduced.

It appears that a description of the subjects represented was engrossed on vellum by order of Sir Edmund Tame, and preserved in the church chest, a copy of which was seen by Hearn, who published it, the original being lost, in his edition of Roper's "Life of More."

It is not to be understood that the church built by John Tame, the worthy captor of the glass, was the first church erected at Fairford. The history of the place goes back to the time of the Domesday survey, and in early times the benefice was a vicarage, held by the Abbey of Tewkesbury. It would be curious if it could be ascertained whether the church was rebuilt by the worthy merchant for the sake of placing his prize in it, or whether he (who was so great a benefactor to the town) had previously undertaken the pious work when, in consequence of the war against France, he so opportunely acquired these magnificent enrichments for his new edifice. The account before me says that "the church owes its re-erection to John Tame," and that "about the year 1497, soon after the siege of Bologna, a vessel bound to the port of Rome, from the Low Countries, and laden with painted glass, is said to have been taken by him, who instantly determined on preparing a church here for its reception. The dedication of it to the Virgin Mary was celebrated in 1493, the probable date of its foundation; for the whole was not completed by John Tame, who died in 1500, but remained to be finished by his son, Sir Edmund Tame, Knight."

This worthy knight died in 1533, and is commemorated by a brass in the church. According to Stowe (London, 554), John Tame was of a family settled in the metropolis, where several of them had served the office of Sheriff. Anthony a Wood, according to a quotation from his MS. Itinerary, says that before the coming of John Tame to Fairford (in the time of Edward IV.), where he settled the trade and manufacture of wool and clothing, it never flourished; but that by his endeavours, and those of his son Edmund, "there was as great trade drove there as at Gloucester."

As regards the glass, it is stated that the whole kingdom, even before the barbarous demolitions of monastic splendour, could not show a series of Scripture histories so numerous and exquisitely drawn. It was in the reign of Charles I., before their removal for safe preservation, that these windows were seen, according to the account of Fairford now before me, by Sir Anthony Vandike, "who (says Hearn) often affirmed both to the King and others that many of the figures were so exquisitely well done that they could not be exceeded by the best pencil."

It was William Oldysworth, Esq., who died in 1680, to whom the lovers of ancient art are indebted for the preservation of these beautiful works from the destroying hands of the rebel Puritans.

No doubt Rudder has suggested the true derivation of the name of Fairford in deriving it from the Saxon verb "faran," which, by a typographical blunder (easily accounted for by the form of the Saxon letters), is printed "papan" in the article that has occasioned these remarks. Lynmouth, Sept., 1857. W. S. G.

MR. COBBETT, M.P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—On Saturday last a meeting of the electors and non-electors of Oldham was held in Tommy-field, to receive from Mr. J. M. Cobbett, M.P., an account of his stewardship during the past Session. The hon. gentleman, in the course of his address, asserted his right to be recognised essentially as a representative of the working classes. He had stuck by them, as far as the factory question was concerned, as fast as any man could possibly do. He did not belong to any party, or to the coteries of any party; he never professed to support any party, but he invariably voted with that body of men who appeared to him to be on the right side. Mr. Cobbett then referred to the questions of the Indian mutiny, the expected Reform Bill, and other topics, and concluded amidst loud applause. A vote of confidence to Mr. Cobbett ended the proceedings.

LOCUST.—A Correspondent writes from near Ventnor, Isle of Wight, September 26:—"A large locust was found upon my bed two nights ago by my Italian greyhound. It was bright green, and about three inches in length, otherwise perfectly answering the description in your Number of this day. I live close to the sea; an easterly wind had been blowing all day, and the window had remained open till night, when we found it."

CHINESE AMAZONS.—Among the camp-followers of the insurgent chief who has been disturbing the heart of the empire, it was computed, in 1853, that there were, in the city of Nanking only, about half a million women, collected from various parts of the country. These females were formed into brigades of 13,000, under female officers. Of these 10,000 were picked women, drilled and garrisoned in the citadel. The rest had the hard drudgery assigned them of digging moats, making earthworks, erecting batteries, &c.—*Myne's Life in China.*

MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME.*

The tenth part of Mr. Chappell's interesting work on the national music of England completes the selection of songs and ballads of the period of the Commonwealth, and sets forth the state of the "joyous science" in this country in the time of Charles II. For this the authorities of the Diaries of Pepys and Evelyn, and the "Memoires of Musick," by the Hon. Roger North, are frequently quoted, with abundant collateral evidence which serves to confirm and illustrate the copious particulars those precise writers afford. We find "the Merry Monarch" to have been a great lover of music; but only of the lightest kind. He was able to take a part in an instrumental composition of moderate difficulty, and would sing duets with one or other, to the Duke of York's accompaniment on the guitar. While in exile he wrote to his aunt, the Queen of Bohemia, and to other less distinguished persons (with more earnestness in his subject than care in his orthography), entreating them to recommend him a "fidler" who could play the new "Corants," "Sarabands," and other popular dance-tunes of the day. On his restoration he took every opportunity of discouraging elaborate counterpoint, of every kind, in music; so that both madrigals for voices, and fancies, or fantasies, for instruments, which had been in general esteem and universal usage during the reigns of his sire and grandsire, were no longer sung and played, and, therefore, no longer composed. When Mr. Macfarren, in his opera of "King Charles II.," represents the King as participating in the performance of a madrigal at a Royal music party in Whitehall, he is guilty of an anachronism; for the third of the Stuarts would not have countenanced such a proceeding in others, and much less have taken part in it himself. Therefore, however successful "Maidens, never go a wooing," may have been both in and out of the Opera, it is quite out of place in that situation. Charles established an orchestra of twenty-four violins, including tenors and violoncellos, but excluding the other instruments usually joined to them in concert, and hence the origin of the nursery doggerel—

Four-and-twenty fiddlers all of a row.

He would even have this band to play symphonies between the verses of the anthems in the Chapel Royal at Whitehall. Baltzar, a violinist of Lubek, who had gained great celebrity here during the time of the Protectorate, was first appointed leader, and, after his death, John Banister, who was afterwards dismissed for saying on his return from France (whither Charles had sent him) that the English violins were better than the French. He introduced many foreign musicians, displacing by turns Frenchmen for Italians and Italians for Frenchmen in his variable favour. He raised the salaries of the singers in the Royal chapel, but with the cheapest liberality, for he kept them five years in arrears of payment. Such the King, and, like him, the Court. Meantime we find, in 1656, the production of the first opera in England, "The Siege of Rhodes," which was performed, under the direction of Davenant, at a private house in Aldersgate-street—being the composition of several musicians, an act being assigned to each. In this Mrs. Coleman sustained the character of *Ianthe*, it being the first occasion on which a female appeared on the English stage. Collateral accounts of the state of music in France show that this event was thirteen years prior to the first performance of national opera by our Gallic neighbours; and that Matthew Locke—who wrote one of the acts, and whose opera of "Psyche" was the first opera printed in England—was a dramatic composer twenty years before Lully wrote for the French stage. In this reign public concerts were first given in England, and immediately became very popular. They originated in a tavern in a small street "at the back of St. Paul's," where a number of tradesmen and artificers met together, and had somewhat the character of the performances that now, at the end of two hundred years, form the nightly amusements of the same classes in Germany. Their music was "chiefly out of 'Playford's Catch-book,'" which consists of rounds, canons, catches, glees, and part-songs. They sang, not for show, but solely for the pleasure the music afforded them. Mr. Chappell records two points, more or less noticeable, as bearing upon the state of instrumental music of this period: first, the general ascendancy of the violin over the viol (which till then held almost undivided sway in concerted music, because, the finger-board being made with frets like that of a guitar, it depended not upon the skill of the player to be stopped in tune); and second, the great fashion for the guitar; for, as said by Count Grammont, "you were then as sure to see a guitar on a lady's toilet as rouge or patches." The harp was also held in very high esteem.

The rage for Italian music among the higher classes was at one time so great as scarcely to be exceeded in the most refined circles of the present day, and this, obviously, because it was Italian, and not because it was beautiful, as an anecdote of Henry Lawes (the composer of the original music in "Comus") will sufficiently prove. He set to music the initial words of each line of a catalogue of Italian books, making a farrago of nonsense, but by reason of its Italianism the song became a universal favourite. He then printed it in a collection of his songs, giving an account of the trick he had played, and avowing it to be his own composition.

The music in the present number shows how the spirit of loyalty and of joviality was kept alive among true Englishmen, in spite of the long faces and short hair that typified the absence of taste and disregard for the arts among the dominant party. Here is the right royal tune of "When the King enjoys his own again," which, had it no other interesting association, would be dear to every reader of Walter Scott, for the sake of his excellent fellow, Wildrake, who constantly sings it; but it has abundant other associations; and, what is more, it has such sterling merit of its own that every one must be delighted with it. Then there is "Come, Tom, foot it now," or, as it is sometimes called, "The Glory of the North;" and well may the North be proud of such a tune. There are few airs more completely jolly in their character in all the range of national music than "The Glory of the West," or, "Shall I, mother? shall I?" As for "Old Noll's Jig," if the Protector did not hold up his Genevan skirts, and dance to it like a madman, it could only be because he never heard it, for its effect is as irresistible as that of the enchanted horn in the fairy tale. There is considerable humour in the appropriateness of the tune, "O, for a husband!" to the words; but a far higher merit in the exquisitely melodious beauty of "I live not where I love;" and in the touching natural simplicity of the Westmorland ditty, with the burden, so exquisitely characteristic of national feeling—

O, the oak, and the ash, and the bonny ivy tree,
Do flourish at home in my own country.

We have named only the most striking out of a much larger number of tunes, but there is scarcely one that has not its special interest; and Mr. Macfarren has harmonised them so simply, and yet so judiciously, as to bring out all their peculiarity of character.

* "Popular Music of the Olden Time: Ancient Songs, Ballads, &c., Illustrative of the National Music of England." Part 10.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.—The Universal Ophthalmological Congress was held in the Common Halls of the Royal Academy of Sciences and of Medicine, at Brussels, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th ult., when nearly 250 professors and doctors, encyclopaedists, as well as specialists in the science of ophthalmology, met to discuss the several projects offered for solution. The principal subjects treated by discussion in French in the first section were the means of transmission of purulent—or, as it is called very generally on the Continent, military—ophthalmia; the part the granulations play in the transmission of the disease; the best means to prevent the appearance of ophthalmia in armies, and of obviating its propagation. In the second section were discussed the influence, the discovery of the ophthalmoscope exercises upon the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eyes, and other technical subjects. In the third section the necessity of special establishments for the treatment of ocular diseases was discussed and asserted, in the interests of society, of the affected individual, and of science. Many interesting papers were read, and given in, upon diseases of the eyes as they occurred in the civil and military populations of several countries—Sweden, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, and Egypt. Several learned discourses were delivered upon special subjects, also by numerous renowned ophthalmologists: Sichel and Desmarres, of Paris; Arlt, of Vienna; Von Graefe, of Berlin; and Donders, of Utrecht. On Tuesday, the 15th, the members of the Congress were received and entertained by M. de Dekker, Belgian Minister of the Interior. On the 16th the venerable President, Dr. Faltot, after testifying to the satisfactory termination of business, pronounced the Congress closed. The Vice-President, M. Sichel, returned thanks, on the part of the foreign members, to the President, for the impartiality, tact, and ability he had displayed in accomplishing his high and difficult functions.

DAY OF NATIONAL PRAYER.

(From a Supplement to the London Gazette of Friday, Sept. 25.)

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION FOR A DAY OF SOLEMN FAST, HUMILIATION, AND PRAYER.

VICTORIA R.

We, taking into our most serious consideration the grievous mutiny and disturbances which have broken out in India, and putting our trust in Almighty God that he will graciously bless our efforts for the restoration of lawful authority in that country, have resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command that a Public Day of Solemn Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer be observed throughout those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for imploring His blessing and assistance on our arms for the restoration of tranquillity; and we do strictly charge and command that the said day be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God: and, for the better and more orderly solemnising the same, we have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England and Ireland to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of public worship, and to take care the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses.

Given at our Court at Balmoral, this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1857, and in the 21st year of our reign. God save the Queen.

By a similar proclamation the same day is appointed for prayer in Scotland.

FORM OF PRAYER TO BE USED ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

THE ORDER FOR MORNING PRAYER.

The Service shall be the same with the usual Office for Holydays, except where it is in this office otherwise appointed.

Let these Sentences of Scripture be read before the Exhortation.

O Lord, correct me, but with judgment; not in Thine anger, lest Thou bring me to nothing.

I will arise and go to my Father; and will say unto Him—Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before Thee, and am no more worthy to be called Thy son.

Instead of the Venite exultemus.

God is our refuge and strength; a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be moved; and though the hills be carried into the midst of the sea.

Though the waters thereof rage and swell, and the mountains shake at the tempest of the same.

The Lord of Hosts is with us: the God of Jacob is our refuge. For I will not trust in my bow: it is not my sword that shall help me. I will say unto the Lord: Thou art my hope, and my stronghold: my God, in Him will I trust.

For it is Thou that savest us from our enemies: and puttest them to confusion that hate us.

The Lord shall give strength unto His people: the Lord shall give His people the blessing of peace.

Gory be to the Father, &c.

Proper Psalms, LXXVII. and LXXIX. First Lesson, Daniel ix., Verse 1—19. Second Lesson, Acts, xii., Verse 1—17.

Collect for the Day.

O Lord, raise up, we pray Thee, Thy power, and come amongst us, and with great might succour us; that we, who are justly punished for our offences, may be mercifully delivered by Thy goodness, for the glory of Thy name, through Jesus Christ our Saviour, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

After the Prayer in the Litany (We humbly beseech Thee) read the two following, instead of the Prayer in Time of War and Tumults.

O Lord God Almighty, who orderest all things both in heaven and earth, look down, we beseech Thee, on us Thy unworthy servants, who turn to Thee in this our time of trouble, when evil and misguided men have risen up against the Government which they were bound to defend, and have brought wasting and destruction upon our Eastern dominions. We confess, O Lord, that in many things we have deserved Thy chastening, and have failed to make that return which Thou mightest have justly required at our hands when Thou hadst granted success to our arms, and increased our wealth and power.

But O Thou who hast revealed Thyself as a God forgiving iniquity, transgression, and sin, we pray Thee, enter not into judgment with Thy servants who now humble themselves before Thee. Let us fall into Thy hands, and not into the hands of men. Defend, we beseech Thee, our countrymen from the malice and treachery of the sons of violence who have risen up against them: rebuke the madness of the people, and stay the hand of the destroyer. Cast Thy shield, O Lord, over any of our brethren who may even now be in peril of death, and let their lives be precious in Thy sight. Direct the counsels of those who rule in this hour of danger. Teach the natives of British India to prize the benefits which Thy good Providence has given them through the supremacy of this Christian land: and enable us to show more and more, both by word and good example, the blessings of Thy holy religion. May those who are now the slaves of a hateful and cruel superstition be brought to lay aside their vain traditions, and turn to Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent. And so, if it be Thy good pleasure, establish our empire in that distant land on a surer foundation than heretofore, that we Thy people, and sheep of Thy pasture, may give Thee thanks for ever, and show forth Thy praise from generation to generation. These and all other mercies, we humbly beg, not for our own worthiness, but for Thy love, and through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Son our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost be all honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

O God, our refuge and strength in every time of trouble, mercifully receive these our prayers and intercessions for our armies now engaged in defence of their Sovereign's rights, and of the lives of their brethren, who are in peril through violence and treachery. Be with them, we beseech Thee, in all their trials and privations. Let them enter into battle with hearts full of repentance towards Thee, and of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; and crown with success their courage in their country's cause. Preserve them alike from the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and from the arrow that dieth by day. Relieve the sick and wounded with the consolations of Thy Blessed Spirit, and support the fatherless and widows in their affliction. Grant that all the sorrows and trials which are endured may work together for the everlasting welfare of those who suffer them. Hear us, O Heavenly Father, for the sake of Thy dear Son, Jesus Christ. Amen.

Then the General Thanksgiving, to the end of Morning Prayer, as usual.

In the Communion Service, after the Prayer for the Queen, or instead of the Prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church, let the following be used.

O Almighty God, we beseech Thee of Thy great goodness to receive these our prayers which we offer unto Thy Divine Majesty in this day of necessity and peril. Mercifully forgive the sins whereby we have provoked Thy chastisements, and grant that the judgments which Thou hast sent may work in our hearts a more lively faith, a more entire obedience, a more constant endeavour to conform to Thy goodness in maintaining tranquillity at home, in preserving us from intestine commotions, and in granting a plentiful return to the labours of our husbandmen. Look with an eye of pity and compassion upon those who have been suddenly thrown into affliction by the calamities of their friends and relatives. Visit the fatherless and widows with the consolations of Thy Holy Spirit, and enable them, under the burdens which they have been called to bear, to lift up their hearts towards that Heavenly kingdom where pain and sorrow, and war and hatred, shall be no more. And as Thou hast commanded us to love our enemies, and to pray for them that despitefully use us, have mercy, we beseech Thee, even on those who have shown no mercy, and whose malice and cruelty have turned to sorrow and mourning the homes of many families in this land. Deliver them from the blindness of that idolatry and superstition which has encouraged their murderous rebellion. Turn them from the gross darkness which now covers them, to the light of the everlasting Gospel, that so our present calamities may be overruled to the promotion of Thy glory, and the advancement of Thy kingdom. Hear us, O Lord our God, for Thy goodness is great; and according to the multitude of Thy mercies receive these our petitions, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Collect for the Day, as before.

For the Epistle, Jeremiah vii., Verse 1—7.

The Gospel, St. Luke xiii., Verse 1—5.

THE ORDER FOR EVENING PRAYER.

The Sentences of Scripture to be read before the Exhortation as in the morning; and the Hymn appointed to be used at Morning Prayers, instead of the Venite, &c., shall here also be used before the proper Psalms.

Proper Psalms, LXXXVI. and xci.

First Lesson, Jonah iii.

Second Lesson, Rom. ii. to Verse 16.

Collect for the Day and Three Prayers.

Instead of those in Time of War and Tumults, and "for all Conditions of Men," the same as in the morning.

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS FOR LINCOLNSHIRE.—The following commissions, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln, were gazetted on Friday last.—Sir E. G. Bromhead, Bart.; H. L. Dyke, Esq.; R. G. Ellison, Esq.; G. H. Haigh, Esq.; H. Handley, Esq.; J. Hood, Esq.; G. M. Hutton, Esq.; Herbert Ingram, Esq.; W. Parker, Jun., Esq.; G. C. Uppeley, Esq.; R. S. Wilkinson, Esq.; T. D. York, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenants for the county of Lincoln.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. D. H., Kensington.—You appear to be right. If, at move 16, in the first game of our last Number, Mr. Anderson had played Kt to K 2nd, had played Kt to K 2nd, he would have had rather the better game we believe.

EGOMET.—In the former communication respecting Problem No. 701 you will perhaps remember the move proposed by you in answer to 1. Q to Q 2nd was 1. Kt to Q 2nd, whereupon we played 2. Q to Q 2nd, making next move by force, el her with the Queen or Kt. If for your first move in defence, you play 1. R to Q 2nd, we reply, 2. Q to K 4th, threatening mate by 3. Kt to Q 2nd; if to avoid that mate you move away the Kt at your Q 2nd, we then take the Q 2nd Pawn, making. What has misled you is an observation in the solution sent to us, that if Black play 1. Kt to Q 2nd, White is to take it, which is an error, the proper move being Q to K 4th.

E. H. Cook, Hoveoken.—A communication was forwarded to our old Correspondent by the mail of Sept. 18th.

CARE.—Mate could not be given at all in Problems 703, 704, and 707, by your *modus operandi*. M. N., Leeds.—White should take Pawn with Pawn, and when Black takes Pawn with Knight he may either take K B Pawn with Kt, turning the opening into a variation of the Two Knights' Game, or play P to Q's 4th, &c.

N. M., Liverpool.—If, in the first instance, Black take the Bishop with Pawn, as you suggest, a very young player ought to see that the White King takes Pawn, discovering Mate. In the second case, if the King takes Kt, as you propose, it is equally obvious that White has only to play his Queen to K Kt's sq., giving mate!

F. E.—The first thing to do is to learn the notation adopted in this country to record the Chess moves. See the "Chess-player's Handbook," page 16. The solutions received are quite unintelligible.

R. F. D., Limer.—Mr. O. S.'s end game is very neat and satisfactory. Your own problem shall be reported on next week. The solutions are correct.

ASTROPHEL NEMO.—One of the problems by Mr. Healey, which gained the prize at the meeting of the Chess Association, we have already given. See the Number for August the 15th. The other is as follows:—White: K at K 3rd, Rooks at K B sq and K sq, Bishop at K R 7th and Q Kt 8th, Ks at K B 7th and Q sq, Ps at K R 4th and Q 6th. Black: K at K B 5th, R at Q 2nd, B at K R 6th and Q 3rd, Ks at Q B 6th and Q Kt 4th, Ps at K B 3rd, Q 2nd, and Q 6th. White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 708, by A. Z., D. D., Philo-Chess, W. S. L., Burns, W. T. F., M. B., Cesar, Pers-us, Thiz, Delta, Monkbaras, Little Dorrit, Pinch, Omega, Pearl, Lynx, M. D., Mercator, Will-o'-the-Wisp, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 709, by J. T. Z., B. T. S., C. J. Fisher, Moor, W. B., Derevon, Burns, B. G., J. D. T., Philo-Chess, Dr. M., Little Dorrit, Eng. J. D., F. W. G., Henricus, A. J. M., J. P., G. D. S., Philonius, G. P. S., G. W. H. T. M., N. C., J. D., O. P. Q., H. M., S. L., W. C. C., F. D. T., G. J. E., R. B., 129, Fughy Joy, T. U., C. S. T., R. F. W., J. G., Monkbaras, William, A. Clerk, Miles, Semper Idem, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Derevon, W. F. J. G. B., Simple Simon, W. T., Iota, Alpha, J. P., H. W., J. M., Gregory, F. R., Norwich; Peterkin, W. Meister, Gregory, M. P., Major S., Philip, Hob Joy, S. W. D., Mrs. Plymley, Abul, J. D. G., H. F. W., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 709.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P takes B (ch).	R takes P (ch)	3. R takes Q.	K takes R.
2. Kt takes R.	Q takes Kt (ch)	4. Q to Kt 2nd—Mate.	

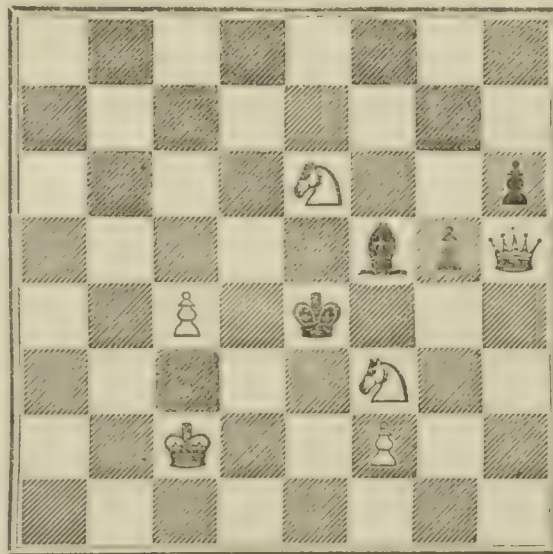
(a) 1. (If he take the other Kt, then it takes Q (dis. ch.), and mate follows next move.)

PROBLEM NO. 711.

By SILAS ANGAS.

This formed one of the competing stratagems in the late Prize Problem Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT THE MANCHESTER MEETING.

Mr. Staunton gives the odds of the Pawn and move to one of the best players in the Manchester Club.

(Remove Black's K's Bishop's Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. S.).	WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. S.).
1. P to K 4th.	P to Q 3rd.	(This was, perhaps, lost time. He might have taken off the Kt, and then have played B to K 4th with great advantage.)	
2. K B to Q 4th.	K Kt to K B 3rd.	22. Q R to Q Kt sq.	Q B to Q B 5th.
3. Q Kt to Q 3rd.	K Kt to Q B 3rd.	23. K to R 2nd.	P to K Kt 3rd.
4. Q to K 2nd.	P to K 3rd.	24. Q R to K sq.	
5. K B to Q Kt 5th.	Q B to Q 2nd.	(Well played; promising to advance the K B's P, &c.)	
6. B takes Kt.	B takes B.	25. Q to K Kt 3rd.	K B to K Kt 4th.
7. P to Q 4th.	K B to K 2nd.	26. P to K B 5th.	Q B takes Kt.
8. P to K 4th.	Castles.	27. P takes B.	K Kt P takes P.
9. K Kt to K B 3rd.	Q to Q 2nd.	28. K Kt P takes P.	K R to K Kt 2nd.
10. Castles.	P to Q 4th.	29. Q R to K 2nd.	B to K R 3rd.
11. P to K 5th.	Kt to K 5th.	30. Q to K R 4th.	B to K Kt 4th.
12. K R to Q sq.		31. Q to K Kt 3rd.	B to K R 3rd.

(Foreseeing a likelihood of his losing the exchange by Black taking the Q Kt, and then playing B to Q Kt 4th, &c.)

13. P takes Kt.	Kt takes Q Kt.	32. Q to K R 4th.	B to K Kt 4th.
14. Q to K B 2nd.	Q R to Q B sq.	33. Q to K Kt 3rd.	
15. B to K 3rd.	P to Q Kt 3rd.	(Black should now have succeeded to the offer of drawing the game; the attempt to win it was pretty sure to be suicidal, owing to the exposed situation of his King.)	
16. Kt to K sq.	P to Q B 4th.	34. Q R to K B 2nd.	B to K 2nd.
17. Kt to Q 3rd.	Q to Q B 3rd.	35. Q to K 3rd.	
18. P to K R 3rd.	P takes Q P.		
19. B takes P.	K R to K B 2nd.		
20. P to K Kt 4th.	Q R to K B sq.		
21. K R to K B sq.	K B to Q R 6th.		

The game was prolonged for a few more moves, after which Black surrendered.

BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS, AT THE SAME ODDS.

(Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. S.).	WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. S.).
1. P to K 4th.	P to Q 3rd.	(Kt to Q 4th would also have been telling play.)	
2. K B to Q 4th.	K Kt to K B 3rd.	22. P to Q 4th.	Q R to Q 2nd.
3. P to Q 3rd.		(Black overlooked here a very obvious advantage; by taking off the Kt with his Bishop, then advancing the Pawn to K 6th, and finally playing his Queen to her 2nd or P to K 7th, according to where White moved his Rook, he must have won a piece.)	
(This backward style of play is compulsory on the giver of the odds; but is neither necessary nor advisable in him who receives them.)		23. Q to Q 2nd.	Q B to Q Kt 2nd.
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd.	P to K 3rd.	24. Q R to Q sq.	Kt to Q R 3rd.
5. K Kt to K 2nd.	K B to K 2nd.	25. K B to Q Kt sq.	Kt to Q Kt 5th.
6. Castles.	P to Q 4th.	26. Q to K sq.	Q to K 2nd.
7. P to Q R 4th.	Q Kt to Q R 3rd.	(Great care is demanded in the conduct of the game at this particular juncture. The slightest error would be irretrievable.)	
8. K Kt to K Kt 3rd.	Q Kt to Q B 2nd.	27. K R to Q 2nd.	K R to Q sq.
9. P to K 4th.	P to Q 4th.	28. K to K R sq.	Kt to Q 6th.
10. K B to Q Kt 3rd.	Castles.	29. B takes Kt.	P takes B.
11. P to K 5th.	K Kt to Q 2nd.	30. Kt to Q Kt 5th.	
12. P to Q 4th.	P to Q B 4th.	(He would plainly have lost the exchange; if he took the Pawn, by Black playing Q B to K 5th, and then K B to Q Kt 5th.)	

(The tables are turned through White's tardy play at move 3; and the second player is the attacking player even before the game is fairly opened.)

13. Q B to K 3rd.	P to Q Kt 3rd.	31. B takes Q Kt P.	K B to K B sq.
14. P takes P.	K Kt takes Q B P.	32. Q to K Kt sq.	B takes R.
15. K B to Q R 2nd.	P to K Kt 3rd.	33. B to Q B 5th.	B takes K B P.
16. Q Kt to K 2nd.	Q B to Q R 3rd.	34. B takes Kt.	P to Q 7th.
17. K R to K B 3rd.	Q to K sq.	35. B to Q 6th.	P to K Kt 5th.
18. P to Q Kt 3rd.		36. Kt to Q 4th.	
(Bad, but he had only a choice of evils.)		(Threatening to take the K Kt P or K R P with one of his Bishops.)	
19. Q Kt to Q 4th.	K Kt to K 5th.	37. R to K B sq.	P "Queens"
(A terrible move for White.)		38. R takes Q.	B takes K Kt P (ch).
20. Kt takes Kt.	P takes Kt.		
21. K R to K B 2nd.	K B to Q B 4th.		

And White struck his flag.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of Prussia has nominated Marshal de Wrangel Governor of Berlin—a post which has not been occupied since the death of Baron Mülling.

The Duchess Regent of Parma has established a course of lectures on agriculture, and has decided that students attending them three years shall receive diplomas for a theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

The French Emperor has ordered a special gallery to be set apart in the Palace of Versailles for the exhibition of pictures representing scenes in the Eastern war.

Count de Buol is about to proceed to the baths of Carlsbad for his health, his malady being an affection of the liver. During his absence Baron de Werner will fill the Count's place at Vienna.

A life-boat, which cost more than £500, was last week presented by Miss Burdett Coutts to the town of Margate.

The Right Hon. William Francis Cowper has been appointed President of the General Board of Health.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Sultan* has been taken up by the Government for the conveyance of troops to India through Egypt.

The usual Speaker's notification appears in last Friday night's *Gazette* announcing that the writ for a new election for Oldham would be issued in a fortnight.

A letter from Vienna states that a reduction in the Austrian army, especially in that in Italy, is to take place after the autumn manoeuvres shall be concluded.

In South Australia a marriage bill which makes legal a marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been read a second time. A clause is to be introduced providing that clergymen shall not be compelled to solemnise such a marriage.

Last year "only one person in 16,168,449 who travelled by railway was killed" from "causes beyond his own control."

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, of the 24th, announces that a number of refugees have been ordered out of Piedmont.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week was 2394, of which 750 were new cases.

A subscription for the relief of the sufferers in India has been opened in Algiers.

The *Weekly Register* states that Cardinal Wiseman has intrusted the preparation of a corrected version in English of Holy Scripture to the care of Dr. Newman.

A railway from Lille to Strasbourg has been conceded, and it is to be constructed by the three companies of the Northern, the Ardennes, and the Strasbourg.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have now in the Indian Seas a fleet of twenty-five steamers, of 32,123 tons burden, and 5020 horse-power.

A French Imperial decree, just issued, increases the quantity of salt permitted to be taken on board vessels for the fisheries in Yarmouth Roads, and on the coasts of France, from 90 kilos, to 100 kilos, per ton measurement.

The commissioners appointed by her Majesty's warrant to inquire into the alleged existence of corrupt practices at the elections for the town of Galway will shortly commence their sittings.

A widow named Michon, of St. Etienne, died in that town a few days back, aged 107. She never used spectacles, and two days before her death was so well that she mended her stockings and took a walk in the garden.

An account of the amount of duties of excise in each inland revenue district of Ireland, in the year ended the 31st day of December, 1856, shows a total sum of £2,879,474 8s. 1d. The total customs were £2,275,964.

The Rev. Mr. Caird, of Errol, has received an autograph letter from her Majesty, requesting him to publish the sermon recently delivered by him in Crathie Church.

M. Valché, a French merchant, long established in Delhi, and who with difficulty escaped the massacre in that city, has arrived in Paris.

The Earl of Fife (in the peerage of Ireland) has been created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Lord Skene, of Skene.

The first general assembly of the German Roman Catholic Union was opened at Salzburg on the 21st ult., in the presence of Prince Maximilian, Archbishop of Salzburg and Primate of Germany, and several other German prelates.

About 200 ladies and children are expected to arrive at Southampton in the next India mail-boat.

On the 22nd there was a heavy fall of snow in Königsberg. The roofs of the houses were covered, and the town had quite a wintry appearance.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Gaetano Sciortino, Esq., to be Collector of Customs for the Island of Malta.

The French Eastern Railway and the Baden Company have agreed, it is said, to connect their lines by an iron bridge across the Rhine.

Mehemed Vassif Pacha, the Turkish Commander at Kars during the siege, has now the direction of the Turkish artillery.

Lord John Russell paid a short visit to Lord Brougham, at Brougham Hall, last week.

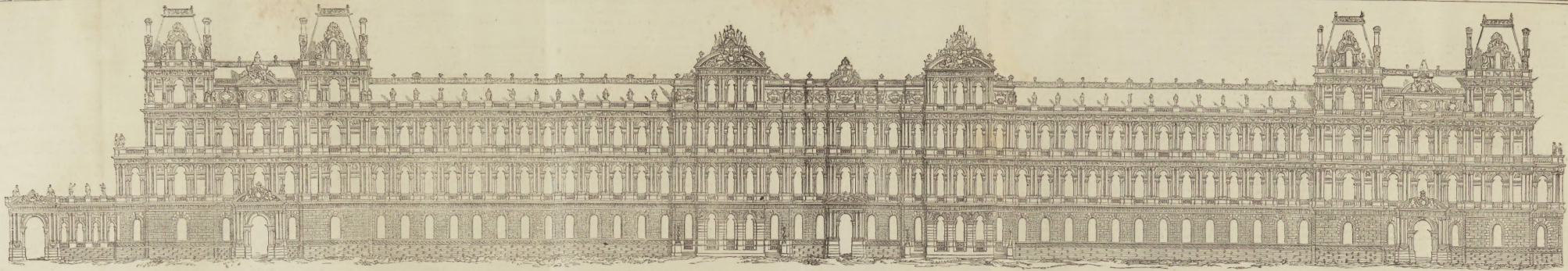
The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a copy of a treaty establishing an international copyright between this country and Spain.

The Rev. Simon J. G. Frazer, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and the Rev. Henry Martyn Capel, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, have been appointed two of her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

The preparations for launching the *Great Eastern* are in a very forward state, and it is said that the launch is to take place on the 2nd of November.

The Bishop of London, who has been paying a visit to his brother, the Sheriff of Clackmannanshire, has just gone on a tour to the North Highlands.

From a Parliamentary return issued recently it appears that the number of young



THIRD PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE WAR OFFICE. MR. T. E. ROCHARD, ARCHITECT. PREMIUM, £200.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

We resume our illustrations with the prize design (£200) by Messrs. Deane and Woodward, Merion-street, Dublin, for the Foreign Department, although the design is actually for both Foreign and War Offices. The style is Gothic, and report assigns much of the design to Mr. Rankin; although Mr. Woodward alone, or in conjunction with Sir Thomas Deane, has some of the credit of the architecture. The two offices are connected by a carriage archway. The War Office portion, in three stories, and an elevated basement, forms three sides of an internal quadrangle. The entrances and principal stairs are in the centre of the portion of the plan on the Parliament-street side; there are open courts at the angles, and internal corridors. The Foreign Office and Residence form an oblong block, with internal courts, and a staircase in the centre. It has three stories, and a mezzanine in one part in addition. Windows, with painted arches and shafts coupled in the thickness of the wall; a range of windows, circular or shafts, in the basement of the War Office, and of square form, with murals, in the corresponding position of

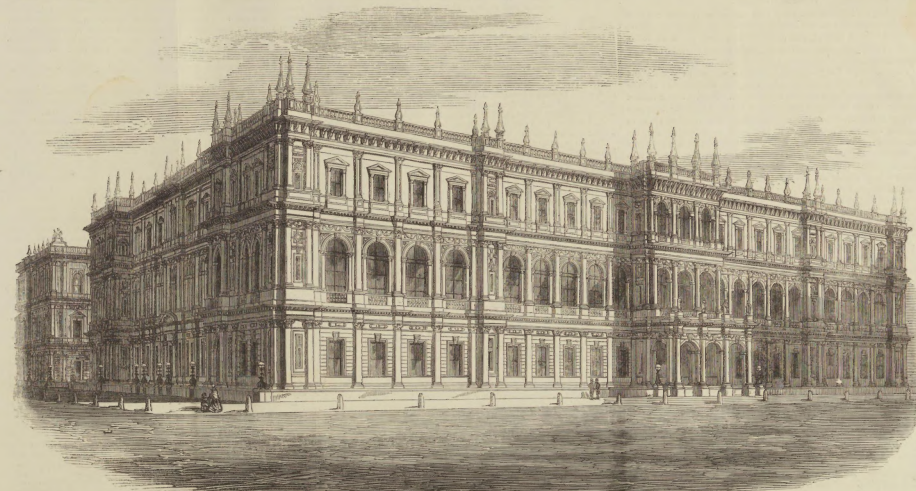
the Foreign Office; stairs at the angles, which are marked externally by stepped openings and raking lines in the front; high transepted roofs to square portions of the plan; dormers, a recessed porch, the alternate voussiers of arches marked by darker-coloured materials, enriched string and bands, and sculpture in relief on piers and spandrels—are the prominent characteristics of this design. Much of the ornament is of great beauty, and displays remarkable fertility of invention. It consists either wholly of figure subjects in a series, or detached, or of figures and foliated ornament intermingled. One elaborate subject fills the tympanum, or space between the pointed arch and a sub-arch, segmental in form, which is over the entrance to the quadrangle. In the facade, generally, the ornament is most elaborate near the base of the building, in accordance with one asserted principle—which, however, to us, appears inconsistent with the impression of an aerial lightness and beauty conveyed obviously in many cases by the appearance of elevated position in the case of some of the peculiar forms in Gothic architecture itself, as the crocketed spire, and the battlements, pinnacles, and flying buttresses of most elaborate character, which often enrich

the top of the tower. The sculptured ornament, too, here, however, good in itself, is random about, so that there is a deficiency of the special architectural character—the framework of lines, and the order in masses—which most conduces to the effect of sculpture itself. We quote these details from the critical report in the Builder.

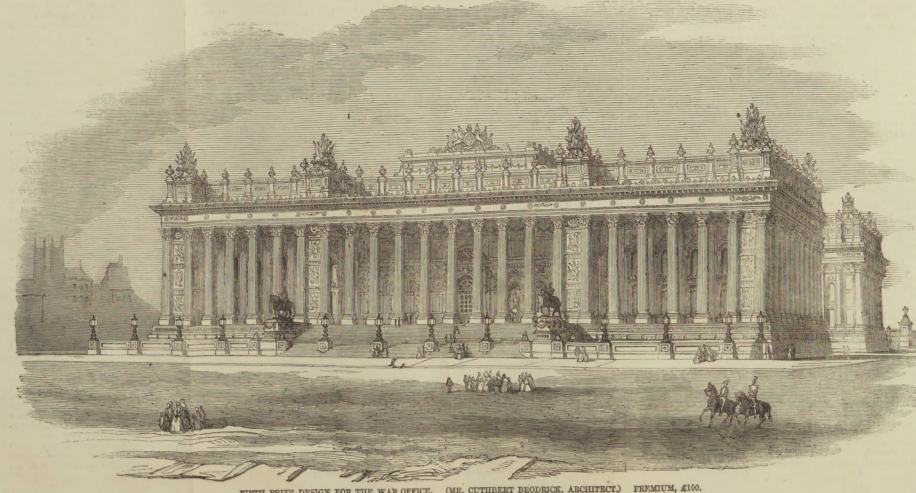
Messrs. Deane and Woodward have made their design Gothic, not in compliance to the style of the new House of Parliament, nor even of Westminster Abbey and the locality, but because they think it right in the abstract, at all times and in all places, and the only style in perfect harmony with the truest forms of art in paintings and sculpture.

With reference to the prevailing prejudices against Gothic architecture, on the score of certain alleged inconveniences, especially the (supposed necessary) deficiency of light, it should be observed that the windows in their design are quite as wide as, if not wider, in clear opening, than those usual in Italian designs; as may be instanced in the windows of the new Museum at Oxford, and the Oxford Union Society's new Debating-room, already built.

Next is the prize design (£100) for the War Office, by Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick, of Leeds. In this design the War and Foreign Offices are



FIFTH PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. MR. THOMAS BELLAMY, ARCHITECT. PREMIUM, £100.



FIFTH PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE WAR OFFICE. MR. CUTHBERT BRODRICK, ARCHITECT. PREMIUM, £100.



FOURTH PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. MESSRS. DEANE AND WOODWARD, ARCHITECTS. PREMIUM, £200.

united in one building. The architecture is a modification of the Greek and Roman Corinthian orders. One of the principal objects aimed at is to produce an edifice which will withstand the changes of our climate, and which will not require those expensive alterations, in accordance with the "rate of the age," which some of our public buildings have lately undergone. For these reasons the proportions are kept bold and massive externally, so that, when the other Government offices shall be erected, the whole may appear one imposing group. The concentration or bringing together of the various offices of the departments, and the economizing of space, as also aimed at in the internal arrangements; and for these purposes, as also for obtaining abundance of light and sufficient ventilation for every part, a hall roofed with glass, running down the centre of the building from east to west, and in a similar manner from north to south in the wings, has been designed. This hall or arcade is the principal feature in the internal arrangement of the entire

building. It differs from the general form of arcades in having its width increased in the upper stories, the space added to the width on each floor being made use of for obtaining access to the various offices, and serving as a gallery of communication to the thus answering the purpose of a well-lighted corridor, without interfering with the light to the inner rooms or any other use of the buildings. The area of ground saved by this arrangement of the interior is calculated to be equal to three thirtieths of that covered by a building having equal accommodation, with the usual arrangement of open courts and internal corridors, the latter of which it is seldom possible to properly light without great sacrifice of space. The architect of this design also competed for the block plan and designed the various blocks of buildings, with a view to the same internal arrangement being carried out in each, conceiving that similarity in this respect, and economy of space, and consequently of cost, were both very desirable in buildings of such great extent.

The next prize design (£100) is by Mr. Thomas Bellamy, of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, for the War Office. The elevations are in a style based upon the purest examples of Italian art, expressive of the twofold character of an edifice appropriated to the purposes of this special department of the Administration, and to the residence of its Ministers in the Ministry of State. Care has been taken to provide for every requirement both of the public office and the official residence, and to ensure privacy of access to the several groups of apartments appropriated to resident officers and servants.

The character of the exterior architecture is carried throughout that of the interior, and no one feature is left unaccounted for in this respect; so that, externally and internally, the scale prescribed for the drawings, although large enough for the purpose of making qualified judges to determine upon individual and comparative merit, does not admit of that development of the design which would render this suitably appropriate. Into that portion of the design appropriated to

the Secretary of State's residence, painting and sculpture are made to enter, both externally and internally, as indicated in the drawings. The walls of the great staircase are arranged for the reception of frescoes.

In the remaining prize design (£300) for the Foreign Office, the architect, Mr. J. T. Rochard, of Glasgow, has carried out his plans and elevations with a view to fully embrace the intent and meaning of the printed "instructions;" embodying the great scheme of connecting the whole of the principal Government offices, numbering some twenty in all, so that the Foreign Secretary could visit the War Secretary or any of the numerous departments by the connected and continuous line of inside corridors and staircases; also outside externally by means of covered ways or piazzas, or *vice versa*. The whole form one integral building duly apportioned, having large open courts from two to three hundred feet square, each having commodious covered carriage and passenger ways. The elevation of the War Office fronting Parliament-street has a facade of 350 to 400 feet long, having inner courts 90 feet by 60 feet. The ground floor next Parliament-street has an effective portico and double-columned colonnade, after Sir Christopher Wren's much-admired example at Greenwich. The ground entrance to the War Office is situated in the central compartment, which leads to a noble and imposing hall of wide and lofty proportions, in the very middle of the building, with four massive staircases conducting to every department in the centre compartment of the building. The wings of the War Office are marked by strong and commanding features, with a befitting style of detail and ornament becoming the business characteristics of the building, and wherein are situated the chief cabinet-rooms and library and other principal apartments in the War-office. That portion of the elevation engraved exhibits a part of the grand frontage towards Parliament-street, intended to embrace the site of the Treasury buildings, so as to make the whole in accordance with the magnificent Whitehall building in Parliament-street by Inigo Jones; being a fully-developed combination of the Anglo-Palladian style, which, while possessing great palatial aspect of character, is natural and business-like.

LITERATURE.

CHOW-CHOW. By the Viscountess FALKLAND. Two vols. Hurst and Blackett.

Everything, even gossip, connected with our Indian Empire, acquires a new fascination of a painful kind, when events like those which have just caught fire at Meerut, and exploded into open revolt at Delhi, remind us how precarious are the mightiest establishments of policy and dominion.

"Chow-Chow," Lady Falkland assures us, means "odds and ends." In what language she omits to say, but she leaves us to infer that it is in the soft and musical Hindostanee. Now, Lady Falkland is not quite exact in her interpretation of the term, and the language to which it belongs is not the Hindostanee. The Chinese slang in question signifies "varieties;" it is applied to a basket of mixed crystallised fruits; not broken bits, not odds and ends. Here, we may observe (for the reader will naturally be surprised that a lady who spent many years in a country about which she then proceeds to publish a book should not know its language), that, as Viscountess Falkland herself informs us (page 156, vol. 2), she is acquainted with no Eastern tongue whatever. The melodious name which does duty as the title of her work may be said to adorn, by naturalisation, one of the dialects of Bombay, as used technically by the vagrant hawkers from whom the authoress has taken the loan of it. But it little matters that it is not pure and proper Hindostanee, so happy is its application to the mixed literary fruits (feebly acidulated and ill crystallised) whose character it sums up in two syllables.

There is no subject connected with the countries through which the authoress has passed on which she does not touch, from the pavement of the roads whereon she travels to the character of that which leads to heaven—from winged angels to flying foxes; from the traditions of ancient races to the productions of the soil, the formations below it, the climate above it, and the brute and insect life which shares its occupancy with man. Several of these matters have each consumed long lines of research, with very little result; and it is not often worth the while of a lady, we should think, to aim at imparting new truth, or correcting old error. Are writers to be forbidden to treat of any themes save those which they have successfully laboured to understand? If so, what are a large class of writers to write about? As well might all, save a few very rare thinkers, be told to pass through society itself in unbroken silence. If people know where to get listeners, they will talk; and, by the same great instinct, will they write, if they know where to get readers. If they don't say anything very new or very wonderful, is that material? The inspired assertion that there is nothing new under the sun was, we imagine, made "objectively," as metaphysicians would say. For, "subjectively," everything is new which enriches one mind with additional samples of the impressions made on another. Each of us has his own separate stand or point of view, from which he sees, what we will grant to be, for the most part, the same things; and not only have the things their altered aspect and relations (however little altered, yet altered somewhat), as seen from each separate spectator's position, but they have that new aspect modified still farther by the colour, the capacity, and the strength of the spectator's mind, that object-glass through which the public are invited to take a peep at some more or less familiar scene. Then there is always the chance, besides, that some of the gazers will gaze at that scene itself for the first time; and to them it is, therefore, not familiar. In the jumble, and confusion, and hurry, of modern life, thousands begin a subject far down, and read for the first time some work which is not the first, nor the second, nor the hundredth, deserving perusal, and which (suggesting a consciousness of ignorance) sends them back to learn something about a topic of which here they find a knowledge presumed, not communicated.

Viscountess Falkland is dropped from the clouds into the midst of a world not merely quite strange to her, but offering the sharpest contrasts to that where she last sojourned. In such a situation to open one's eyes, to look round, to listen, and then very obviously and very quietly to combine the necessary effects, is, without more ado, to prepare a book. And if the writer happen to be intelligent, amiable, and attentive, the book ought to be very pleasant reading to thousands of idlers. For the busy, for the anxious, for the striving, for the studious, Lady Falkland, we guess, has had no intention of writing; and where no attempt, there no failure—where no undertaking, there no disappointment.

What is undertaken here is partly fulfilled. It is not much, but it is almost done. It is "Chow-chow;" and even if we were not speaking of a lady's production—we mean, if we were not under some restraint of special courtesy—we should still caution the reader not to translate the term into "jaw-jaw," or any other inapposite English slang, from the slang of the soft Hindostanee. It (we do not mean the term, but the book) is odds and ends; it is the pedlar's scrap-basket; it is a collection of bits—bits of observation, bits of mistake, bits of anecdote, bits of humour, bits of thought, bits of sense, bits of description, bits without any pretence about them, not represented to you as bits of gold and jewels, but such scatterings, and waifs, and purchases, and finds, and gifts as a rather intelligent gleaner with not the slightest claim to more than common information among the crowds of the strange and swarthy East may have noticed as curious, and kept for the good-humoured inspection of the distant idler at home. If we add to this that the lady carries her English ideas into every scene, and brings them away again, without diminution or addition, and that she never loses the smile superior (whatever the minds with which she comes in contact), the reader will have a just and full conception of the generic class to which this literary production belongs.

There is a good deal of profound geographical information presented in an exciting, nay a thrilling, form; thus the chapters open with, occasionally, some such startlingly original sentence as "Nazareth stands on a hill" (p. 240, vol. ii.); or, "Damascus lies at the foot of Anti-Lebanon," &c. To doze over the book after this becomes impossible. The reader feels that he is conversing with an able mind, and a very

practised writer; and the necessity for the publication itself, moreover, is rendered apparent. The nature of light is to travel. Such statements as these are indispensable to persons able to make them. We cannot lock within our own bosoms secrets, a knowledge of which may speed the general advance of our fellow-creatures.

As might easily be expected from such passages, the fair author makes any old French lady feel what it is to carry British enlightenment on board of an Alexandrian steam-boat. It is so nice not to be "as the rest of men."

The reader may perhaps imagine, from what we have said, that the matter of "Chow-Chow" is very flimsy. If he comes to this conclusion we cannot help it. All that we can aver is that the manner does not compensate for the matter. Great nicety of touch and delicacy of handling will work spells and wonders with very slight materials. But the style is coarse (we mean in a literary sense), as well as extremely unfinished; or, rather, it is wholly unfashioned and shapeless. Lady Falkland remarks, "The heat in the month of May in Bombay is really very great. Old Anglo-Indians feel it, and how much more must Griffins..." (the sentence should end there, but this writer adds) "feel?" And hereupon there is a note which runs thus:—"Griffin means a 'Johnny Newcome'—a fresh, raw, hand, who, for want of local knowledge, makes all kinds of foolish mistakes. It is said that it is only after a two years' sojourn in India that a person has passed his griffinage."

These expressions, "a Johnny Newcome," "a fresh, raw, hand," are very refined, as selected by a lady.

The incidents which form the narrative portion of the work are incredibly small. Lady Falkland has to examine some children religiously in a school, and chooses a short psalm. When finished it is proposed to have the psalm over again. This Lady Falkland calls "a ruse defeated." It figures as an event in the heading of a chapter. Another time she recounts how she slept in the chancel of an old Portuguese church, and the passage is entitled an "Unusual Bed-chamber." Dinners, receptions, drives—in short, the whole routine of life in its least animating or surprising character—are spread into a diary, varied with reflections and gossip. We wish we could say otherwise, but it is a little dreary. Now and then the eye is caught by such running titles as "An Amusing Incident." You hurry on to it, and then it does not amuse in the least. A Hindoo child catches hold of a gentleman's legs, calling out "Pa-pa!" This is termed an amusing incident. Those who saw it may have been amused, but, somehow, in the account there must be an omission. At all events, it reads rather flatly—and so throughout.

The grammar displayed in the composition is amazing for a Viscountess—who goes, moreover, to hold examinations at schools. The most elementary mistakes—mistakes not made any longer even by the lower classes when any of them send letters to the newspapers—occur as inevitably as an opportunity for them arises. At page 174 of the first volume a paragraph begins thus:—"This meant neither more or less," &c. In the same paragraph we have—"She had just began"—a form of the participle which the whole style of the book makes us fear is not due to a misprint, but to the simple fact that the author imagines this to be English.

The account of the Holy Land is particularly disappointing. There is neither the liveliness of the clever and observant traveller, nor the heartiness of the devoted visitor. The entrance into Jerusalem—certainly an event in a life—is thus described:—"We were a large party, and entered the Jaffa Gate somewhat in confusion and bustle, the tired horses slipping over a very rough pavement. Passing a small, dirty bazaar, we reached the hotel, situated in a very narrow street, where apartments had already been engaged for us through the kindness of the excellent Bishop."

A truly soul-stirring memorandum of that signal visit! The topics filling the traveller's mind, and monopolising her attention as she moved, for the first time, into the most solemn scene upon the surface of this planet, were the largeness of her party, its bustle, the slipping of her horses, the roughness of the pavement, a small dirty bazaar, and the hotel where so very happily rooms had been provided for the distinguished party by "the excellent Bishop." Next day her first excursion was along the very pathway of the Passion, the way of tears, the Via Dolorosa; and her donkey was every moment tripping, "although used to the road"! Such is her first thought. Willingly we leave Jerusalem if we have but this guide to lead us through it; willingly we go with her; if with her, then anywhere, anywhere—provided the stay here be brief. And so in truth it is. She has merely gathered up some more "chow-chow" for her "scrap-basket." After a confused and feeble notice of the notabilities of the City of the Redemption, the writer begins the journal of her departure with these lofty and touching words:—"During the night it rained very much, and I feared we should encounter new troubles, asking myself when I rose in the morning, 'What will be our adventures to-day on our road to the Sea of Tiberias?'"

On that road we learn that the momentous incident occurred of her "little maid-servant's fall out of a litter." But we are happy to add that the servant was not in the least hurt, and displayed great courage and good humour. It is cases like these which brace a reader's soul to fortitude by the noble example which they offer.

Altogether, we can account for this book having been written, because the countries through which the fair writer has lounged well deserve to have the impressions which they yield to each new traveller from the West recorded; and because all such views may have a novelty of their own, a subjective novelty, however numerous the writers who have already treated the same subject. May have, we say; but this is on condition that the mind which records its impressions possesses some vigour and originality. On that condition we do not care how often a theme may have been held up to examination: the last writer will have still his own standing-place and point of sight to give us. These may not be worth much, it is true; but, where the inner excellence of workmanship to which we allude is wanting, materials alone can indemnify the reader; and it is not in its materials that the book entitled "Chow-Chow" is valuable.

STEAM CULTIVATION.—"CROSSKILL'S ROMAINE CULTIVATOR."

WE give an illustration of the new steam-cultivator invented by Mr. Robert Romaine, a Canadian; improved and manufactured by Messrs. Crosskill, the eminent agricultural implement-makers, of Beverley, Yorkshire, whose name is so well known in connection with the "clod-crusher," one of the most universally valuable implements introduced into the practice of modern agriculture. Crosskill's-Romaine steam-cultivator differs from all others hitherto brought before the public in entirely dispensing with ropes and in effecting its work without dragging ploughs or other implements. It is not a plough, it is a rotatory digging-machine. It consists of a fourteen-horse locomotive machine, mounted on a pair of very high broad wheels, with a pair of small wheels on the principle of chair-casters in front, which are used only for steering; a fifth small wheel on the rear side, behind, is used for setting the depth of cultivation. The cultivating part of the machine consists of a hollow iron cylinder, six feet six inches in length, and two feet six inches in diameter, armed with curved iron knives, or rather hoes or claws. As the machine travels very slowly over the land—about a mile an hour—the toothed cylinder, which projects several inches on each side beyond the broad wheels, turns round and digs up the stiffest clay soil to the actual depth of from six to twelve inches, stirring the earth, of course, deeper than the points of the claws, and leaving the surface in a fine tilth. From the manner in which the cylinder is attached, and the angle at which the claws enter the ground, bricks, stones, and roots are either divided or thrown out of the soil, or passed over without injury to the machine. The cutters are of wrought iron; under ordinary circumstances they sharpen themselves; and if broken they can readily be replaced, as each is secured separately by bolts to the outside of the cylinder. The steering apparatus is very ingenious. The large wheels only are driven by the steam-engine. When the machine has to be turned round one large wheel is left stationary, and the other being driven while the front wheels are guided by the driver, the engine can be turned round in its own length.

The first public trial of this machine in its present improved shape took place on the 11th September near Beverley. "It commenced operations at one end of a field of strong clay stubble, and traversed

the entire length, transforming a breadth of 6½ feet into a perfect seed-bed, equal, as some said, to what could have been produced by twice ploughing and harrowing, or clod-crushing. On its arrival at the headland it turned round in less space than a plough with a pair of horses, and returned, leaving, after an hour's work, no vacant space except two small headlands, which could easily be finished when the rest of the work was completed." It will be observed that the wheels never touch what has been once cultivated, and the cultivator perfectly obliterates the marks of the wheels. The strength of this machine lies in its slow motion, and the great breadth it cultivates.

A flywheel, it will be observed, is attached to the machine, and when stationary, with the cultivator thrown out of gear (which can be done in an instant), it may be used for all the ordinary purposes of a portable agricultural steam-engine—to drive a thrashing-machine, to grind corn, to pump water, &c.

Some enthusiastic writers in the Yorkshire papers suggest that the "Romaine" may also be used to supersede farm horses, and take corn to market; but we do not believe that the inventor or manufacturers have any such notions, which, in the opinion of the first engineers of the day experienced in attempts at road engines, are perfectly illusory. Horses are cheaper machines for traction on common roads than steam-engines—that was proved twenty years ago.

The machine now open to the examination of any agriculturist, and at work every week near Messrs. Crosskill's works, is the fourth that has been built, each being an improvement on the last. The idea of the machine occurred to Mr. Romaine in 1850. The first machine was built at Mr. Mechi's expense, in 1853, and led that enthusiastic gentleman to write to the *Times* that "the doom of the plough was sealed;" the second was built in Canada, under the encouragement of the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, who is fond of mechanics, and sent, at the expense of the Provincial Government, to the Great Exhibition of Paris in 1855, where the inventor, Mr. Romaine, was one of the Canadian Commissioners. This machine, like Mr. Mechi's, was to be drawn by a pair of horses, the steam power being employed turning the cultivator. In Paris Mr. W. Crosskill saw it, and thought so well of it that he took it up, and the firm have spent two years and some thousand pounds in bringing it to its present state of efficiency. The third machine would not steer or travel until the wheel arrangements had been changed to the present form and proportions. The fourth machine is the subject of our illustration. The expense of working is estimated at from 3s. 6d. to 5s. an hour; the work done at from three-quarters to one acre an hour, according to the depth and consistence of the soil. By lengthening the cylinder a steam-engine of the power now used can increase the work done without accelerating the speed.

The following sketch of the progress of invention in steam cultivation may be interesting:—

The idea of ploughing by steam is much more than a hundred years old. A patent taken out in 1680 dimly refers to the use of steam as a moving power for agricultural purposes. In 1767 F. Moore took out a patent in which he proposed a "carriage driven on the land" by steam-power, to be used for drawing implements; and we learn from a paper read by Mr. Fowler at the Society of Arts, last year, that the patentee and his friends were so confident of success that they sold all their horses to protect themselves from the loss consequent on the expected depreciation of their value when steam-power did all the work of the farm. Patents for ideas—we can scarcely call the greater number inventions—were taken out in 1774, in 1784, in 1810, in 1811, in 1812, in 1816, in 1821, and in 1825; the first by Lovell Edgeworth (the father of the novelist, Maria Edgeworth), and the last by Mr. Cayley, who has touched so many mechanical contrivances, including a flying-machine, with great ingenuity, but with very little practical success. Two more patents fill up the time until 1830, when the success of the locomotive machine on the Manchester Railway drove all the mechanical ingenuity of the country into the direction of steam-power; and from that time it would be impossible, within any moderate space, to describe the numerous attempts and failures. On Chatmoss Heathcote and Saxton, under the direction of Josiah Parkes (the author of the modern system of agricultural thorough drainage), attempted to plough by steam on peat too loose to be trodden by horses. Parkes worked with stationary engines, by a direct pull on a rope giving motion to a windlass which worked a set of ploughs. This steam-ploughing was not economically successful; but it seems, from the meagre accounts that have reached us, to have been as near success as anything since. Records of these experiments of the most exact and ample kind are in existence; but it is to be feared that, like many other interesting facts relative to the rise of the modern system of agriculture, their publication will be delayed until they have lost their interest.

Lord Willoughby d'Eresby long persevered in ploughing with ropes and two stationary engines, at a great expense and with great success, according to Mr. Mechi; but the one essential element, economy, over horse-power was wanting. Between 1846 and 1856 a great number of patents were taken out for steam-cultivation, including one which never advanced to a specification, and which we may conclude to have been an idea for a rotatory steam-cultivator, by Mr. Chandos Wren Hoskyns, the author of "Talpa," who has done more for showing the need of steam-cultivators on stiff clay soils than any writer of the day, and has been mainly instrumental in inducing the Royal Agricultural Society to offer a prize for a steam-cultivator, but who has very little knowledge of mechanics; and it will require a mechanic of the first class to invent and perfect what English agriculture now urgently requires.

From the earliest times up to 1856 not less than fifty-five patents have been taken out for steam-cultivators of one kind or another.

The revival of the attempt to plough by a rope moved by steam is due to Mr. John Fowler, who, having invented a very ingenious mode of making drains and laying drain-pipes mechanically, began by substituting, in 1854-5, a wire rope for a hemp rope, and a portable agricultural steam-engine for the horse-power he at first employed to drive his draining mole-plough, and then turned his attention to ploughing the surface by the same means that he had employed to drain the subsoil.

At the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Carlisle, in 1855, four persons entered steam-cultivators, but only two, Mr. Boydell, with his steam-elephant and portable endless railway, and Mr. Usher, with his rotatory ploughs, appeared; nothing at all decisive was done. Mr. Usher's plan has now been entirely abandoned.

At Chelmsford, in the following year, the first competition commenced for the prize of the Royal Agricultural Society's £500 (a very inadequate sum for such an object), and was adjourned to Mr. Fisher Hobbs's estate in Essex. Although several persons entered machines for trial, only two competed—Mr. Smith, of Woolston, and Mr. Fowler. Mr. Smith's apparatus consisted of a common 7-horse portable steam-engine and a stationary windlass, fixed in the corner of a field. "A couple of ½-inch wire ropes were led from the two drums on the windlass in opposite directions round four anchored pulleys, and met at the cultivating implement, thus passing round the field; two anchors being fixed and two shifted from time to time along each headland as the work proceeds. He does not (say the judges from whose report we quote) attempt to plough or invert the soil, but uses cultivators or grubbers of a peculiar kind for scarifying the soil, and has an ingenious mode of turning them quickly at the end of the furrows. About four acres is the work of twelve hours, and the cost, including wear and tear, interest of capital, and all expenses, is about eight shillings an acre."

"Mr. Fowler's arrangement consisted of a portable double-cylinder engine, driving a capstan by a short endless chain, and stationed half way down one side of the field. Two wire ropes are led from the drum across the field direct to the two ends of the work, then passing round two anchored pulleys and meeting the implement. The anchors, which are most ingenious, consist of two trucks filled with earth, with sharp cutting discs for wheels, which cut into the earth, and, though easily moved along the headland, present great lateral resistance towards the engine. The implement of cultivation is a frame of wood, to which eight ploughs are attached, four working at once, and four pointing in the opposite direction for the return."

The judges reported, that as Mr. Smith's implement did not "turn over the soil" (Mr. Smith's system of cultivation does not require the soil to be turned over), his cultivators did not conform to the

(Continued on page 352.)

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JOHN WILLIAMS and SONS' "Sweet Soft Soap," in 6lb. jars, with directions for use; also, Family Boxes containing Household Soaps. (For further particulars see this day's "Morning Times.") Cut, dried, and ready for Use. Can only be had by order through a Grocer or Oilman.—Soap Works, Clerkenwell, E.C.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

Used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be the finest Starch she ever used.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES FOR

AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition. Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, STRAND (opposite Somerset-house), continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance, punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the Country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Established 49 yrs.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr.

and Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand, W.C., are giving the highest price for every kind of Ladies' and Gentlemen's WEARING APPAREL—satin and velvet dresses, regiments, uniforms, India shawls, point lace, trinkets, books, furniture, miscellaneous property, &c. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on, at any time or distance. Address as above. Parcels from the country, the utmost value remitted in cash.—Established 1801.



STEAM CULTIVATION: CROSSKILL'S ROMAINE CULTIVATOR.

conditions on which the society's prize was offered. As to Mr. Fowler's they said "the work of common ploughing both on light and heavy land was extremely well done." They were "satisfied that ploughing could be done in the best manner by Mr. Fowler's machine, and on clay land with the important advantage of avoiding the injurious effect from the tread of horses." On a table prepared by the engineer they estimated the expenses of cultivating by Mr. Fowler's plan at 7s. 6d. an acre (this must have been exclusive of wear and tear, a very heavy item), and reported that "although the conditions of the prize are not fully met, yet the improvement effected is so great, and the prospect of early success so probable, that they specially recommend Mr. Fowler's apparatus to the favourable notice of the council, in consideration of the skill he has displayed, the labour and expense incurred, and the degree of success he has so honourably achieved."

But the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, on meeting in November, by small majorities rejected the recommendations of the judges, and gave no reward in money; and, by a majority of one, refused a gold medal to Mr. Fowler.

Mr. Smith, of Woolston, deeply offended, declined to appear again in the competition for the Royal Agricultural Society's prizes. The report from which we have been quoting was not published until January, 1857, according to the peculiar system of the society, which, in order to enhance the value of its journal, retains reports for ex-

clusive publication until they are stale, and only makes public the award or non-award of prizes.

After the publication of this report, the attention of the agricultural public was turned to the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Salisbury in July, 1857, when, according to rumour, many new competitors were to appear for the unawarded prize of £500.

In June of the year the interest in steam-ploughing received an additional stimulus from a paper read by Mr. R. Bond, a farmer, of Long Melford, Suffolk, on "The importance of the autumnal cultivation of wheat stubbles, and subsequent preparation for a root-crop, on stiff, retentive soils" (Reported in *Bell's Messenger*, June 8). The effect of this able, concentrated statement of a series of facts which had long floated vaguely in the minds of the best clay-land farmers was immediately shown, in numerous letters to the agricultural journals, and in inquiries addressed to ploughmakers from their customers as to the possibility of obtaining a working steam-plough. In a word, the prejudice against the use of steam which lingered so long among a number of, in other respects, intelligent farmers disappeared in one year; and it was evident that a really economical steam-cultivator was wanted by the agricultural public, and, that if produced, it would be accepted, and purchased or hired for use as readily as a thrashing-machine or a drill. With the performance of Fowler's rope-engine, and Boydell's steam-horse, our readers are familiar from recent description.

PENZANCE AND MOUNT'S BAY.

PENZANCE has seldom been so gay as on the day of the late regatta the first which has occurred here for upwards of twenty years. It had usually taken place opposite St. Michael's Mount. No exertions seem to have been spared by the promoters to make the regatta attractive: upwards of £140 was distributed in prizes; and twelve classes of yachts, boats, &c., were started one after the other in quick succession; and, when the first class neared the committee-boat on the first round, the different classes could be seen in clusters, and formed nearly a complete circle. The Esplanade (opposite which the committee-boat was moored), from one end to the other, was decorated with flags, tents, &c. At this particular period the view was magnificent: upwards of five thousand people were assembled here at one time, and the cliffs around were lined with spectators.

The accompanying View, which shows the fine bay to advantage, has been engraved from a Sketch by Mr. J. T. Blight, of Penzance. The incident is the start of the far-famed Mount's Bay boats, one of which, our readers will remember, made a voyage to Australia in 120 days, and took the mails from the Cape to Melbourne. An Engraving of this boat appeared in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* at the time of her departure, June, 1855. The natural advantages possessed by this bay, and the national as well as local necessity for a break-water at this the extreme western point of England, are now attracting great attention, and it is hoped that ere long this necessary undertaking will be carried out.



PENZANCE AND MOUNT'S BAY, DURING THE LATE REGATTA.